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CATALOGUE OF COINS

IN THE

PANJAB MUSEUM, LAHORE

BY

R. B. WHITEHEAD

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
AND OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

VOL. I

INDO-GREEK COINS

PUBLISHED FOR THE PANJAB GOVERNMENT

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PREFACE

This volume describes the Collection of Indo-Greek coins in the Lahore Museum, Panjab, India. I have applied the term Indo-Greek to the issues of the Greek Kings of Bactria and India, and of their contemporaries and immediate successors in North-West India, who struck money bearing legible Greek inscriptions. These were the Indo-Scythic and Indo-Parthian dynasties, and the Great Kushāns, down to and including Vasu Deva.[1]

The coins in the Lahore Museum were contained in two separate Collections. One was the Government Collection proper, and the other was the Cabinet of Mr. C. J. Rodgers, a well-known figure in Indian numismatics, a Collection which was purchased by the Panjab Government. Mr. Rodgers prepared Catalogues under official auspices, both of the Government Collection and of his own Cabinet; and these were printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, in the years 1892 to 1894. Neither work was illustrated, a fact which has detracted much from their value.

In the Preface to one of the Parts of his Catalogue, Mr. Rodgers mentions the fact that at the beginning of his career as a coin collector, he specialised in the issues of the Indo-Greeks. But he found that they were so difficult to obtain, and that such a large outlay was necessary for their

[1] The epithet Indo-Greek, to be strictly accurate, is only applicable to the coins of the Greeks in India and on the Indian Frontier. It cannot cover the Kushāns, except in the abbreviated sense in which I have used it in the title of this work.

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acquisition, that he turned his attention to Mughal coins, and left the ancient coins to his friend General (afterwards Sir Alexander) Cunningham. Nevertheless the Indo-Greek section of his Cabinet was not to be despised, and it was very strong in the copper series. The Government Collection contained some good Greek coins, and there were a few very fine specimens in a small but valuable supplementary Collection, which is described in the Government Collection Catalogue, and was apparently purchased en bloc, probably from Mr. C. J. Rodgers himself, by means of a special grant. Then there were also the coins purchased from time to time during the nineteen years which have elapsed since the production of Mr. Rodgers' Catalogue.

The Indo-Greek coins of the Bleazby Collection were purchased for the Lahore Museum in the year 1911. They cost £800, and this expenditure was met in equal shares by the Government of India, and by the Panjab Government. The splendid Collection of which they formed part, was made by Mr. G. B. Bleazby, late of the Financial Department of the Government of India, during a long career spent in North-West India.

It was felt that the time had arrived for the incorporation of all these coins into one combined Collection, and for the production of a new Greek Catalogue. I was asked to carry out this work. A new Catalogue of the combined Mughal coins in the Lahore Museum has been prepared simultaneously with this volume.

For convenience of treatment I have divided this work into three parts, to each of which I have written a brief Introduction. The first treats of the coins of the Greek Kings of Bactria and India. The second describes the issues of the Indo-Scythians and of the Indo-Parthians, and the third the coins of the Kushāns. The distinction between Indo-Scythians and Indo-Parthians is at present largely conventional. In Volume I of the recently-produced Indian

Museum Catalogue, Mr. Vincent Smith calls both dynasties Indo-Parthian.

The intrinsic interest of the coins described in this work is great, and they make a strong appeal to the favourable notice of collectors, especially to those belonging to that European nation which is the first to have accomplished from the sea what Greece did from the land, and so may be regarded as the legitimate successor of the Greeks in the Panjab. Mr. Stuart Poole remarked in his Preface to the British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India, that few fields of numismatics offer richer material, historical, archaeological, and even philological. To a very large extent these contemporary documents in metal are the only testimonies to a period which would otherwise have disappeared from history. The names of Menander and Apollodotos are just mentioned by classical annalists, but those of the numerous other Indo-Greek princes are merely found on their coins, and till four years ago no other epigraphical evidence of their existence was known. But now we have the inscription at Besnagar in the Gwalior State, which relates that the stone pillar on which it is inscribed was erected by Heliodoros, son of Dion, a subject of the great king Antalkidas of Taxila, the ruler whose name is familiar from his coins in the form Antialkidas. This is one of the several remarkable discoveries recently made by the Archaeological Department of India.

The historical importance of these coins is not confined to the issues of the Greek princes. Our knowledge of the Indo-Scythians, Indo-Parthians, and Kushāns is again almost entirely derived from the study of their coins; and the interest is strengthened by the fact that the coins of the Indo-Parthians give us the name of Gondophares, known to Christian tradition as the Indian ruler under whom the Apostle St. Thomas was martyred. Then on the coins of the Kushāns we have the name of Kanishka, known to fame as the convener of the

fourth great Buddhist Council, the Council which gave consistency and official sanction to the doctrines of Northern Buddhism.

As regards the philological importance of the Indo-Greek coins, it must not be forgotten that they provided the key to the Kharoṣṭhi script. Many documents written in the Kharoṣṭhi character have been discovered recently by Sir Aurel Stein in Khotan. A further interest lies in the shape of these coins, many of them being square or oblong, and in the characteristic designs of gods and animals as conceived by the oriental Greek artist.

I have modelled this Catalogue on Professor Gardner's *The Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India in the British Museum*, which, though published in 1886, is still the best guide to the student. I have derived much assistance from the first volume of the Indian Museum Coin Catalogue, by Mr. Vincent A. Smith. This was published at the Clarendon Press in 1906. In the Introduction I have used material from my paper 'The Place of Coins in Indian History' (*Journal of the Panjab Historical Society*). I have been unable to arrange for a Kharoṣṭhi fount for the inscriptions in this language. The system of transliteration is that used by G. Bühler in his well-known palaeographical tables published in the *Grundriss der Indo-Arischen Philologie*.

It is hoped that the information contained in the Text will be found accurate and up to date. Points worthy of attention have been noticed in the body of the Catalogue. I have done my best to exclude forgeries. The one or two doubtful coins which have been included, are marked with an asterisk. The Catalogue contains lists of coins unrepresented in the Museum, which lists I have made as complete as possible. Supplementary Plates at the end of each Section contain reproductions of important and interesting coins which are absent from this Collection.

Owing to the comparatively small scope of this work,

I have thought it unnecessary to prepare any Index. The names of the rulers represented appear in the List of Contents. The Bleazby coins are distinguished throughout by the initials G. B.

All the work of preparation of the Catalogue has been done in the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, with the permission of Mr. G. F. Hill, Keeper of the Coins, and I desire to thank him and his colleagues for their kindness and help. I am especially indebted to Mr. J. Allan, who has generously placed the whole of his knowledge of these coins at my service, and whose intimate acquaintance with the bibliography of the subject has been essentially valuable. The Plates illustrating this work have been produced from casts by the collotype process at the Clarendon Press.

Professor E. J. Rapson and Dr. J. F. Fleet have kindly helped me in the elucidation of one or two difficult points. I am further indebted to Mr. J. Allan for reading through the proofs of this Catalogue. Finally, I wish to thank the Staff of the Clarendon Press for the promptitude and accuracy of their work.

R. B. WHITEHEAD.

Bootle Rectory, Cumberland,
August, 1913.

CONTENTS

PAGE

PREFACE iii
LIST OF PLATES xi
ABBREVIATIONS xii

SECTION I. COINS OF THE GREEK KINGS OF BACTRIA AND INDIA

INTRODUCTION 3
CATALOGUE 9

Sophytes[1] 9
DIODOTOS 9
EUTHYDEMOS I 10
DEMETRIOS 12
EUTHYDEMOS II 14
PANTALEON 16
AGATHOKLES 16
ANTIMACHOS THEOS 18
EUKRATIDES 19
Plato 27
HELIOKLES 27
LYSIAS 30
ANTIALKIDAS 32
DIOMEDES 36
ARCHEBIOS 38
APOLLODOTOS 40
STRATO I 49
STRATO WITH AGATHOKLEIA 52
POLYXENOS 53
MENANDER 54
EPANDER 64
DIONYSIOS 64
ZOILOS 65
APOLLOPHANES 68

[1] Rulers whose names are in italics, are unrepresented.

PAGE

Artemidoros 68
Antimachos Nikephoros 70
Philoxenos 71
Nikias 73
Hippostratos 74
Theophilos 77
Amyntas 78
Telephos 79
Peukolaos 80
Strato I with Strato II 81
Hermaios 82
Hermaios and Kalliope 86
Supplementary 87

SECTION II. COINS OF THE INDO-SCYTHIANS AND INDO-PARTHIANS

Introduction 91
Catalogue 98

INDO-SCYTHIANS

Maues 98
Azes 104
Azes and Azilises 132
Azilises 133
Vonones with Spalahores 141
Vonones with Spalagadames 142
Spalyris (Spalahores) with Spalagadames 143
Spaliriśes (as king's brother) 143
Spaliriśes with Azes 144
Spaliriśes (as king) 144
Aṭhama 145
Supplementary 145

INDO-PARTHIANS

Gondophares 146
Abdagases 153
Orthagnes 155
Sanabares 156
Pakores 156
Zeionises 157

PAGE

Kharahostes 159
Arsakes Theos 160
Soter Megas[1] 160
Heraos (Miaos) 163
Hyrkodes 164
Phseigacharis 166
Sapaleizes 166
Rājuvula 166
Indo-Chinese rulers 167
Odumbara Rajahs:
Dharaghoṣa 167
Rudravarma 167
Supplementary 168

SECTION III. COINS OF THE KUSHĀNS

Introduction 171
Catalogue 178

Hermaios with Kujula Kadphises 178
Kujula Kadphises (Kadphises I) 179
Kadaphes 181
Vima Kadphises (Kadphises II) 183
Kanishka 186
Huvishka 194
Vasu Deva 208
Kanishko 211
Vasu 212
Kushāno-Sassanian Rulers:
Imitations of Vasu Deva 212
„ „ Hormazd II 213
„ „ Varahrān I 213
Supplementary 214

Table of the Relative Weights of English Grains and French Grammes 215
Relative Table of Inches and Millimetres 217
Monograms 218
Plates I to XX . . . . . *at the end of volume*

[1] The inclusion of Soter Megas and the following rulers amongst the Indo-Parthians, is explained in the Introduction to Section II, p. 96, and in a footnote on p. 164.

LIST OF PLATES

COINS OF THE GREEK KINGS OF BACTRIA AND INDIA

I. Diodotos, Euthydemos I, Demetrios, Euthydemos II.
II. Pantaleon, Agathokles, Antimachos Theos, Eukratides.
III. Eukratides, Heliokles, Lysias, Antialkidas.
IV. Antialkidas, Diomedes, Archebios, Apollodotos.
V. Apollodotos, Strato I, Strato and Agathokleia, Polyxenos.
VI. Menander, Epander.
VII. Dionysios, Zoilos, Apollophanes, Artemidoros, Antimachos Nikephoros, Philoxenos, Nikias.
VIII. Hippostratos, Theophilos, Amyntas, Telephos, Peukolaos, Strato I with Strato II.
IX. Hermaios, Kalliope, *Supplementary.*

COINS OF THE INDO-SCYTHIANS AND INDO-PARTHIANS

X. Maues.
XI. Azes.
XII. Azes, Azes and Aśpavarma.
XIII. Azilises.
XIV. Azilises, Vonones with Spalahores, Vonones with Spalagadames, Spalyris (Spalahores) with Spalagadames, Spaliriśes, Spaliriśes with Azes, Aṭhama.
XV. *Supplementary*, Gondophares, Abdagases.
XVI. Orthagnes, Pakores, Zeionises, Kharahostes, Soter Megas, Heraos, Hyrkodes, Phseigacharis, Rājuvula, *Dharaghoṣa, Rudravarma.*

COINS OF THE KUSHĀNS

XVII. *Supplementary*, Kadphises I, Kadaphes, Vima Kadphises, Kanishka.
XVIII. Kanishka, Huvishka.
XIX. Huvishka, Vasu Deva, Kanishko, Vasu.
XX. Kushāno-Sassanian, *Supplementary.*

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Æ . .	copper, including bronze.
Ar . .	silver.
Av . .	gold.
B. M. . .	British Museum.
B. M. Cat. .	*Catalogue of the Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India in the British Museum.*
Cunn. . .	For Section I, *The Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East.* By Sir Alexander Cunningham. For Section II, *The Coins of the Śakas.* For Section III, *The Coins of the Kushāns.*
* . . .	doubtful.
ex. . .	exergue.
G. B. . .	from the Collection of G. B. Bleazby, Esq.
I. M. Cat. .	*Indian Museum Catalogue*, Vol. I.
J. A. S. B. .	*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*
J. R. A. S. .	*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.*
Kh. . .	Kharoṣṭhi (Bactrian Pali).
l. . . .	left (of reader).
M. . . .	monogram, or kindred mark.
N. S. . .	Numismatic Supplement to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*
Num. Chron. .	Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society.
Pl. . .	Plate.
r. . . .	right (of reader).
rd. . .	round.
rect. . .	rectangular.
S. . . .	size (in inches).
sq. . .	square.
W. . .	weight (in grains).

SECTION I

COINS OF THE GREEK KINGS OF BACTRIA AND INDIA

INTRODUCTION

THE romance of the discovery of Greek coins in India is well told by Professor H. H. Wilson in *Ariana Antiqua* (London, 1841). Coins of Apollodotos and Menander were published for the first time by Colonel Tod in the first volume of the transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1824. The coins described and figured became the subject of an interesting and learned dissertation by Augustus Wilhelm von Schlegel, which appeared in the *Journal Asiatique*, November, 1828. Of the medals of Apollodotos and Menander, Schlegel observes, 'ces deux médailles sont, pour ainsi dire, hors de prix tant pour la conservation parfaite que pour leur extrême rareté et leur importance historique.' Their historical importance remains undiminished, but their attribute of rarity was soon to be changed through the discoveries of the American explorer Masson in Afghanistan. Mr. Masson resided for some time in that country, and during the years 1833 to 1837 he succeeded in accumulating some thirty thousand coins from the Kabul Valley and its vicinity. The far greater proportion of these must have been too much injured by corrosion to have had any other than metallic value, but several new names of Greek princes unknown to history were found, such as Archebios, Lysias, and Hermaios, and numerous pieces of what are now called the Indo-Scythians, Indo-Parthians, and Kushāns. Meanwhile collateral progress in the decipherment of the legends was being made in India by James Prinsep, and in Europe by such savants as M. Raoul Rochette and Lassen. The results of Prinsep's labours are embodied in his *Essays on Indian Antiquities*, a scholarly work of the first rank, but now out of date. Another early worker in this field was Cunningham, who as Lieutenant A. Cunningham wrote on these coins in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1834, and as General Sir Alexander Cunningham crowned his long and devoted labours on the Indo-Greek series of coins by producing the fully informed and striking essays which appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle* during the years 1868 to 1892, under the titles of 'The Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East, Greeks, Indo-Scythians, and Parthians', 'The Coins of the Śakas', 'The Coins of the Kushāns', and so on. The objection has been raised that these papers, although of great value, require to be read with caution,

being disfigured by an excessive amount of fanciful conjecture. Perhaps this criticism applies with the greatest force to Cunningham's attempts at explaining the monograms—see *British Museum Catalogue*, Introduction, p. xxxviii. But I think it would be equally difficult to prove or disprove the truth of these theories, and no one else has so far ventured to grapple with the subject. Cunningham may have attempted too much, but these essays still remain the only full accounts of the Indo-Greek series of coins, and are remarkable testimony to the knowledge and ingenuity of their author. During the sixty years covered by his activities, Cunningham, who eventually became Director of Archaeology in India, was an unremitting collector of Indo-Greek coins, and spared neither trouble nor expense in their acquisition. The result is to be seen in the truly superb Cabinet of Indo-Greek medals in the British Museum, which contains his entire Collection. Almost every known type and variety, some of which are still unpublished, are to be seen, and many of the rarest coins are represented by several specimens.

A companion to Cunningham's *Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East* is Von Sallet's *Die Nachfolger Alexanders des Grossen in Baktrien und Indien* (Berlin, 1879). A well-known modern worker in the same field is Professor E. J. Rapson, who amongst other essays has written papers entitled *Indian Coins*, *Notes on Indian Coins and Seals*, and *Coins of the Graeco-Indian Sovereigns Agathocleia, Strato I Soter, and Strato II Philopator.*

It is a mistake to suppose that the Greek princes of the Panjab and the North-West Frontier were the direct successors of Alexander the Great. The Macedonian conqueror did not leave behind him any permanent settlements in India itself, but a Greek kingdom was firmly established in Syria under Seleukos and his successors, and it was from a province of this new kingdom that the second Greek invasion of India came, more than a century after Alexander's death. That province was Bactriana or Bactria, the country north of the Hindu Kush, whose capital was on the site of the present Balkh. We learn from the brief statements of the historians Trogus, Justin, and Strabo, that Diodotos, the satrap of Bactriana, took advantage of the disturbances which followed the death of Antiochos Theos, to make himself independent. The date of his revolt was about 246 B. C. It is also known from history that Diodotos was succeeded by his son of the same name, who was supplanted by Euthydemos; and that Demetrios, the son of Euthydemos, was deposed by Eukratides, who was himself murdered, and succeeded by his own son, of name unknown. It was Euthydemos who extended the Bactrian power into the Kabul Valley, and so to India proper, and

the Greek conquest of the North-West Panjab was probably effected towards the latter end of the reign of Euthydemos, or during the early career of his son Demetrios.

The coins of Diodotos and Euthydemos are Greek money of the Attic standard. The Greek kings of Bactriana steadily adhered to the monetary system of Athens, which had already been adopted by Alexander and by his immediate successors in Syria. But the Greek kings of India, from the very first, departed from the Attic system in the mass of their copper money, as shown in the coins of Pantaleon and Agathokles, which are of the same weight, and of the same square shape, as the indigenous copper coins of Taxila. The copper money of Pantaleon's successors is usually square or rectangular, but the only square silver pieces are hemidrachms of Apollodotos and Philoxenos.

The first coin to exhibit legends in both the Greek and the Kharoṣṭhi scripts, is a square copper coin of Demetrios. There is a good specimen in this Collection. Demetrios is known as the first king of Bactria and of India, that is to say, he held sway both in Bactria proper, and also in Gandhāra and the regions on the side of India where Kharoṣṭhi was used. Eukratides struck coins of the purely Greek type and weight, and also of the bilingual Indian type, in silver and in copper, while both types are found in silver only of Heliokles and of Antialkidas. The succeeding princes coined bilingual money alone in silver and copper. In the absence of money of the Greek type, it may be assumed that their power was confined to the regions about the North-West Indian frontier. Gold coins of the Greek standard till the time of Eukratides are known, though very scarce. The discovery of a twenty-stater piece of Eukratides at Bukhara caused a sensation in the numismatic world about sixty years ago. The medal itself is in the Cabinet de France, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. It is a remarkable fact that after Eukratides a gold currency of any Greek prince up to and including the last king Hermaios is absolutely unknown.[1] We are told that Persian darics and Roman *aurei* found their way to India in great quantities, but no darics were struck in Persia after 330 B.C., and gold was not coined at Rome in any quantity before the early Empire.

There is nothing to guide us to the history of the successors of Eukratides except their coins. It is conjectured that after his death

[1] There is a gold stater in the British Museum Collection which has been tentatively assigned to Menander. The obverse design is the helmeted bust of a king, and that on the reverse side is a standing owl; there are no inscriptions. The figure of the owl is of very inferior artistic merit, and cannot bear comparison with that on the owl hemidrachm of Menander. In the absence of any legend I do not think that any definite attribution can be made. The coin may be a contemporaneous imitation.

the empire of the Bactrian Greeks crumbled to pieces, that various scions of the royal house succeeded to different governorships, and that the Indian province became separate from Bactria proper. Cunningham held that only one hundred and twenty years elapsed from the revolt of Diodotos to the Indo-Scythian conquest of Kabul and Western India, and in that case we have to fit the reigns of some thirty-seven Greek kings and satraps into this short space of time. It follows that more than one of these rulers must have been reigning at the same period, and it is possible that the latter ones occupied positions in the mountains of Hazāra, Kashmīr, and Kāngra, analogous with those of the present Hill Rajahs. Two of the Greek kings appear to have been of importance, Apollodotos and Menander. They are both mentioned by name in ancient history, and their coins are found in comparative abundance over a great extent of country. They are almost as common in the North-West Panjab as in the Kabul Valley, and many specimens have been found to the east of the Satlaj, and even in the United Provinces.

The progressive degradation of the Greek lettering and design enables us roughly to classify these coins, and this conjectural succession of reigns can be checked by a close study of the monetary type and fabric. Thus joint as well as separate coins of Lysias and Antialkidas are known, which fact argues a very close relationship between these rulers, and successive reigns. From a tetradrachm of Eukratides we know that his father and mother were called Heliokles and Laodike. Then coins are known presenting conjugate busts of Strato and Agathokleia, and of Hermaios and Kalliope. One group of princes is distinguished by devotion to the deity Herakles, whose image is found on the coins of Euthydemos and of his son Demetrios among the Bactrian kings, and on those of Strato, Lysias, Theophilos, and Zoilos, amongst the Indian kings. The worship of Athene Promachos is characteristic of another group, and the figure of the goddess occurs on the coins of Strato, Menander, Epander, Dionysios, and Apollophanes. But probably the locality where the coin was struck would determine the god to whom it would be dedicated. It is common for the coins of some one ruler to bear the images of more than one deity. The well-executed Herakles hemidrachms of Zoilos are quite different in style from his poor coins on which the figure of Athene is found, and bear different monograms. Some moneyers were partial to the use of the purely Indian types of the elephant and humped bull, which are found together on the coins of Heliokles, and Apollodotos, and singly on many other pieces.

The fact that we have hemidrachms of Apollodotos bearing the elephant and humped bull, and that again other hemidrachms are

known of the Athene type on which the king is called Apollodotos Philopator, has led to the creation of two kings, Apollodotos I, and his supposed son Apollodotos II. Dr. Gardner—*B. M. Cat.*—distinguished Apollodotos Soter from Apollodotos Philopator, and Professor E. J. Rapson is disposed to accept this view, but I, like Mr. Vincent Smith, have combined the coins under one king of the name.

Since Cunningham wrote his book on Alexander's Successors in the East, the coins of two new kings—Peukolaos and Polyxenos—have been found. Only two pieces of Polyxenos are yet known, one in silver and the other in copper, and both are in this Collection. Mr. Rapson doubts their authenticity, but I think they are genuine, and Mr. J. Allan is inclined to support my view. There is no reason to suppose that the list of kings is yet complete.

From such considerations as those described above, worked out entirely from the study of the coins, it is possible to reconstruct the probable succession and mutual relationships of these Greek rulers, and to estimate the extent of country over which they ruled. The only coin of the entire series which bears what may be a recognisable date, is the unique tetradrachm of Plato in the British Museum.

Coins of Hermaios presenting his name alone are abundant in copper and fairly common in silver. There is the striking hemidrachm which exhibits the conjugate busts of Hermaios and his consort Kalliope, and a third class of coin also bears two names, that of Hermaios in the Greek legend, and of one Kujula Kadphises on the Kharoṣṭhi side. This joint appearance of the names of a Greek and of a barbaric ruler on the same coin, offers a convincing proof that Hermaios was the last of the Greek princes, and that Kujula Kadphises, of the Kushān race, was the leader who subverted the Greek dominion in India. A definite proof of this conclusion lies in the fact that the name of Hermaios finally disappears from the coinage, and its place in the Greek legend is taken by that of his conqueror, without any further alteration of the type.

There is no reason to suppose that Alexander struck money in India of the types current elsewhere. Von Sallet published a copper coin of Alexander as a piece of Indian origin, because its shape was more square than round, but I am informed that this theory has been abandoned. On the other hand, ancient imitations of the well-known silver currency of Athens are found on the Indian Frontier, on which the owl is replaced by a standing eagle with its head turned over one shoulder. In the British Museum there are two tetradrachms which bear the name of Alexander and this same eagle device, and these were probably struck in or near India.

One specimen is illustrated among the coins supplementary to this Section.

The Collection now catalogued is fine and up to date, and contains many rarities. It is weakest in the coins of the Bactrian kings, but the deficiencies are not great. The issues of the Greek princes of India are very well represented indeed. Attention is directed to the fine silver coins of Hippostratos, nearly all of which came from the Bleazby Collection. Notable pieces are the unique club coin of Theophilos, the copper coins of Telephos, the unique coins of Polyxenos, the silver pieces of Epander, Artemidoros, Nikias, and Apollophanes, and others. Several of these appear in a catalogue for the first time. The pieces of Andragoras, described in the *British Museum Catalogue,* do not properly belong to the Bactrian series, so the only coinages unrepresented here are those of Sophytes and Plato. Issues of these rulers, and the coin of Eukratides bearing the names of his parents, Heliokles and Laodike, which is also absent from the Museum, are illustrated in the Supplementary Plate.

A rigid exclusion of forgeries and doubtful coins has led to the rejection of a large number of specimens. The great extent to which Greek Bactrian coins are forged is well known. Fortunately for the collector, the forger as a rule confines his energies to making casts of known specimens, especially of Bactrian tetradrachms and Indian didrachms. On the other hand, I have seen several good die-struck imitations, especially of the tetradrachms of Antimachos Theos, and of those medallions of Agathokles which bear the portrait of Diodotos Soter. Nearly all the very rare copper coins are forged, especially the scarce copper types of Menander. In the Supplementary Lists I have made brief indications in the cases of those coins which are extensively imitated.

CATALOGUE

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	SOPHYTES	
	Satrap in the Panjab about the time of Alexander	
	Unrepresented type:	
	Head of king to r., helmeted. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. I. 3. Drachm. Æ	Cock.
	DIODOTOS[1]	
	King of Bactria, *circ.* 245 B.C.	
	(*α*) *Type: head of king and Zeus; gold, round*	
Æ 1[2]	Head of the king r., diademed. **W.** 130. **S.** ·75.	Zeus striding to l. and hurling thunderbolt; aegis on l. arm, and wreath in field underneath it; at his feet eagle l. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ G.B. Pl. I.
	(*β*) *Type: do.; silver, round*	
Æ 2	In circle, head of king to r., diademed. **W.** 255. **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 1, but in addition in r. field Β G. B. Pl. I.

[1] I have not attempted to discriminate between Diodotos I and the younger Diodotos of Justin.

[2] A flattish coin, but I think it is genuine.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3	As on No. 2. **W.** 57. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 2, but rubbed; details are indistinct.
	(γ) Type: head of king wearing flat cap and Pallas; copper, round	
Æ 4[1]	In dotted circle, head of king to r., wearing flat Macedonian cap (kausia). **W.** 169. **S.** ·85.	In dotted circle, Pallas facing, spear in r. hand, and buckler resting on the ground in l. Apparently no monogram. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ Pl. I.
5	,, **W.** 125. **S.** ·75.	,, (poor) G. B.
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) Diademed bust of king to r. B. M. Tetradrachm.	As on No. 2, but To r. ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ To l. ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ M. 4.
	(ii) ,, *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. I. 9. Æ	Artemis to r. with torch; on one specimen she is accompanied by a dog.

EUTHYDEMOS I[2]

King of Bactria, *circ.* 220 B.C.

(α) Type: head of king and seated Herakles with club on rock; silver, round

Æ 6[3]	Head of king r., diademed. **W.** 60. **S.** ·65. The tetradrachm is not represented here.	In dotted circle, naked Herakles with club in his r. hand seated to l. on rocks; head of club rests on stone in front of him. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ In ex., M. 2. G. B. Pl. I.

[1] A very rare type; cf. White King, *Sale Catalogue*, No. 7.

[2] For convenience I have adhered to the old classification of the *B. M. Cat.*, though there seems to be no good reason for the existence of a second Euthydemos. Mr. Vincent Smith has amalgamated all the coins under one king of the name.

[3] It has been noticed that the coins of Sophytes and the gold and silver coins of the early

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
7	As on No. 6. **W.** 30. **S.** ·55.	As on No. 6.
	(β) Type: head of king and seated Herakles with club on knee; silver, round	
8	Head of king r., diademed. [Elderly portrait, cp. *B.M.Cat.*, Pl. II. 5.] **W.** 256. **S.** 1·1.	Herakles with club as before, seated l. on rock, over which lion's skin has been thrown; club resting on his r. knee. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ R. M. 3. G. B. Pl. I.
9	,, **W.** 240. **S.** 1.	,, M. 3. G. B.
10 [1]	,, **W.** 145. **S.** 1.	,, Monogram indistinct.
11	,, **W.** 173. **S.** 1.	As on No. 10.
12	,, **W.** 92. **S.** ·95.	,,

Seleukids were struck in such a way that the obverse and reverse designs are placed in exactly opposite directions. This is also true of the coins of Diodotos and of the early Bactrian staters. It holds good with most of the coins of this type of Euthydemos, while on those of type (β) the two designs generally point the same way. Hence it is fair to assume that type (α) is earlier than type (β). On all the gold and silver Bactrian coins, the designs are carefully struck so as to point either in opposite directions, as on the earliest types, or in the same direction. I understand that as a rule the European Greek coins were struck haphazard as far as the comparative orientation of the obverse and reverse designs was concerned.

[1] Coins Nos. 12 to 16 appear to be contemporaneous or early imitations.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
13	As on No. 8. **W.** 103. **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 10.
14	,, Parthian type, cp. *I. M. Cat.*, Pl. I. 6. **W.** 142. **S.** 1.	,, Legends quite barbarous and illegible.
15	,, **W.** 62. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 8; indistinct monogram on extreme r. G. B.
Æ	(γ) *Type: head of Herakles and horse; copper, round*	
16	Bare head of bearded Herakles r. Flat coin. **W.** 110. **S.** ·9.	Horse prancing to r. Above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Below, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Possible monogram to r., but indistinct. G. B. Pl. I.
17	,, **W.** 100. **S.** ·9.	,, No monogram. G.B.

Unrepresented types:

(i) The gold stater; type of No. 6. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. I. 10.
(ii) An Apolline type of copper coin. 'Ariana Antiqua.'

DEMETRIOS

King on N.W. Indian Frontier, *circ.* 200 B.C.

(α) *Type: bust of king wearing elephant's scalp and Herakles; silver, round*

Æ		
18	Diademed bust of king to r., wearing elephant's scalp. **W.** 255. **S.** 1·3. Drachm unrepresented.	Naked Herakles standing to front, crowning himself with his r. hand, and carrying club and lion's skin under his l. arm. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ L. M. 4. G. B. Pl. I.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
19	In dotted circle, as on No. 18,	In dotted circle, as on No. 18.
20	but head, not bust.	M. 3.
	W. 9.	
	S. ·5.	
	(β) Type: elephant's head and caduceus; copper, round	
Æ		
21	In dotted circle, head of elephant to r. with upraised trunk; bell round neck.	Caduceus; legend and monogram as on No. 18.
		M. 5.
		G. B.
	W. 150.	
	S. 1·1.	
	(γ) Type: Herakles and Artemis; copper, round	
22	Bearded bust of Herakles to r.; knot of lion's skin in front of neck, and ivy-wreath in hair; club over l. shoulder.	Artemis standing to front, head radiate, wearing chiton and buskins; holds bow in l. hand, and with r. hand draws an arrow from a quiver at her back; legend as on No. 18.
		M. 5.
		G. B. Pl. I.
	W. 126.	
	S. ·9.	
23 [1]	,,	,,
		M. 6.
		G. B.
	W. 120.	
	S. ·85.	
24	,,	,,
		M. 1.
	W. 115.	
	S. ·9.	
25	,,	,,
		M. 1.
	W. 132.	
	S. ·9.	

[1] Note the unusual monogram.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(δ) Type: bust of king and winged thunderbolt; copper, square	
Æ 26[1]	Bust of king to r., as on No. 18. Legend on three sides: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΔΗΜ ΗΤΡΙΟΥ **W.** 94. **S.** ·75.	Winged thunderbolt. Kharoṣṭhi legend on three sides. To r. *maharajasa* Top, *aparajitasa* To l. *Dime - - -* To l. M. 33. Pl. I.
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) Diademed bust of king to r. (without elephant's scalp). Tetradrachm. B. M. and Cabinet de France. Drachm. B. M. See *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXX. 1.	Pallas facing, with shield and spear. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
	(ii) Buckler with gorgon's head. B. M. Æ *I. M. Cat.*, vol. i, Pl. I. 12.	Trident.
	(iii) Bust of king. Cunningham. Æ *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXX. 2.	Seated Pallas.
	EUTHYDEMOS II	
	(α) Type: bust of king and Herakles; silver, round	
Æ 27	In dotted circle, diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 260. **S.** 1·3.	Naked Herakles, ivy-crowned, standing to front, holding chaplet in r. hand, and club and lion's skin under l. arm. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ L. M. 3. G. B. Pl. I.
28	,,	,, M. 3. G. B. Pl. I.
	W. 65. **S.** ·75. Obol unrepresented.	

[1] One of two known specimens; cp. Cunningham's *Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East*, Pl. IV. 11. The latter coin is now in the British Museum.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) Type: Apollo and tripod; nickel, round	
Nickel		
29	In dotted circle, laureate head of Apollo to r. **W.** 110. **S.** ·95.	Tripod-lebes. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ M. 4. G. B. Pl. I.
30	,,	,, M. 4. G. B.
	W. 107.	
31	,,	,, M. 4.
	W. 101.	
	(γ) As type (β), but copper, round	
Æ		
32	As on No. 29. **W.** 160. **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 29. M. 4. G. B. Pl. I.
33	,,	,, M. 4. G. B.
	W. 145.	
	(δ) Type: head of Herakles and horse; copper, round	
34	As on No. 16. Thick plano-convex coin. **W.** 130. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 16; no monogram. G. B.

Unrepresented types: None.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	PANTALEON King on N.W. Indian Frontier, *circ.* 190 B.C.	
	Type: dancing girl and leopard; copper, square	
Æ 35 [1]	Dancing girl in oriental costume to l.; holds flower in her r. hand. Legend in Brāhmī characters, r. *rajane*, l. *Patalevasha*. **W.** 165. **S.** ·8.	In incuse square, maneless lion, or leopard, standing to r.; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, below, ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕ ΟΝΤΟΣ. No monogram. G. B. Pl. II.
36	,, **W.** 160. **S.** ·75.	,, G. B.
37–40	,, **W.** 160. **S.** ·75–·9.	,,
	Unrepresented types: (i) Diademed bust of king to r. Tetradrachm. B. M. Obol also known. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXX. 4. (ii) Type of No. 43. Nickel and Æ. B. M.	Enthroned Zeus, as on Alexander's silver coins. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ M. 4.
	AGATHOKLES King on N.W. Indian Frontier, *circ.* 185 B.C.	
	(*a*) *Type: head of Alexander and enthroned Zeus; silver, round*	
Æ 41 [2]	Head of Alexander to r., wearing lion's scalp; to r. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ ΔΡΟΥ, to l. ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ **W.** 222. **S.** 1·55.	Zeus seated on throne to l.; holds eagle and long sceptre; legend on three sides: R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ Below, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ L. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ M. 3. Pl. II.

[1] I have followed Mr. Vincent Smith's reading of the obverse legend.

[2] Some ingenious person has picked out the outlines of the reverse design and letters on this specimen with a sharp instrument, but I think its authenticity is fairly certain.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) Type: bust of king and Zeus with Hecate; silver, round	
Æ 42	Bust of the king r., diademed. **W.** 64. **S.** ·8. Tetradrachm and obol absent.	Zeus standing facing, clad in himation; in l. hand, long sceptre; on outstretched r. hand he bears the three-headed Hecate, who holds two torches. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ L. M. 4. G. B. Pl. II.
	(γ) Type: Dionysos and leopard; nickel, round	
Nickel 43	Bust of Dionysos r., wearing wreath; spear over l. shoulder. **W.** 115. **S.** ·85.	Leopard standing to r., touching a vine with raised paw. Above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Below, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ L. M. 4. Pl. II.
44	,, **W.** 105. **S.** ·85.	,, (worn) G. B.
	(δ) Type: dancing girl and leopard; copper, square	
Æ 45[1]	As on No. 35, but legend in Brāhmī characters, r. *rajane*, l. *Agathuklayasha*. **W.** 185. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 35, but legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ No monogram. G. B. Pl. II.
46–48	,, **S.** ·6–·9.	,, G. B.
49 50	,, **S.** ·75.	,,

[1] I have followed Mr. Vincent Smith's reading of the obverse legend.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(ε) *Type: stupa and Buddhist symbol; copper, four-sided*	
Æ 51[1]	Buddhist stupa, surmounted by star. **S.** ·6.	Symbol In ex., Kh. legend *hitajasame.* G. B. Pl. II.
	(ζ) *Type: stupa and tree in railing; copper, four-sided*	
52 53 rect.	As on No. 51; in ex., Kh. legend *Akathukreyasa.* **S.** ·7.	Tree inside a railing; in ex., Kh. legend as on No. 51. Pl. II.

Unrepresented types:

Commemorative silver medallions bearing names of

(i) ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IV. 2.
(ii) ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡ. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXX. 5. Now in B. M.
(iii) ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΣ ΘΕΟΣ. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IV. 3.

ANTIMACHOS THEOS

King of Bactria and N.W. Frontier

	(α) *Type: bust of king and Poseidon; silver, round*	
Æ 54	Diademed bust of king to r., wearing kausia. **W.** 250. **S.** 1·1.	Poseidon standing facing, wearing himation and diadem; in r. hand long trident; under l. arm palm bound with fillet. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ To l. ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ L. M. 7. Pl. II.
55[2]	In dotted circle, as on No. 54. **W.** 260. **S.** 1·2.	As on No. 54, but M. 8 to r.

[1] Cp. White King, *Sale Catalogue*, No. 26. The Kh. inscription used to be read *Hindujasame* and interpreted 'Lord of the Hindus' or 'Just to those born in Hind'. Bühler has pointed out that the correct reading is *hitajasame*, meaning 'good-fame-possessing'. This would be a literal translation into Prakrit of the Greek word Agathokles. See G. Bühler, 'The Kharoshṭhi Inscriptions on the Indo-Grecian Coins,' *Vienna Oriental Journal*, 1894.

[2] Several good die-struck forgeries of this coin have been placed on the market, and I regard this specimen with some suspicion.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
56	As on No. 55. **W.** 58. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 55. M. 8. G. B. Pl. II.
57	„ **W.** 56. **S.** ·8.	„ M. 8.
58	„ **W.** 11. **S.** ·4.	As on No. 55, but M. 3 to r. G. B. Pl. II.

(β) Type: elephant and Nike; copper, round

Æ		
59	Elephant to r. **S.** ·9.	Winged Nike standing to l. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - - - To l. ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ G. B. Pl. II.

Unrepresented types:

Commemorative silver medallions bearing names of

(i) ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΣ ΘΕΟΣ. B. M.

(ii) ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXX. 6.

EUKRATIDES

King of Bactria and N.W. India, *circ.* 175 B.C.

(α) Type: head of king and Apollo; silver, round

Æ		
60	In dotted circle, diademed head of king to r. **W.** 56. **S.** ·7. Tetradrachm absent.	Apollo standing to l., holding arrow in r. hand; bow in l. hand resting on ground. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ L. KI. G. B. Pl. II.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) *Type: bust of king and mounted Dioskouroi with inscription* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ; *silver, round*	
Æ		
61[1]	Bust of king r., diademed. **W.** 240. **S.** 1·3.	Mounted Dioskouroi holding palms, charging to r. with levelled spears. Above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Below, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ R. M. 4.
62	In dotted circle, as on No. 61. **W.** 59. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 61; monograms, l. Λ, and r. M. 10.
63	In border of reels and pellets, as on No. 61. **W.** 62.	As on No. 61. R. M. 3. G. B. Pl. II.
	(γ)[2] *Type: helmeted bust of king and mounted Dioskouroi with inscription* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ; *silver, round*	
64	In astragalos border, diademed bust of king to r., wearing crested helmet adorned with ear and horn of bull. **W.** 258. **S.** 1·3.	Mounted Dioskouroi, as on No. 61. Above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Below, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ R. M. 11. G. B. Pl. II.
65	,, **W.** 244. **S.** 1·3.	,, M. 11.

[1] I regard this as a corroded, genuine specimen.

[2] This is what Cunningham calls the common type of the tetradrachms of Eukratides. Apparently in his day Bactrian tetradrachms were frequently brought down into India, but they are all now extremely rare, with the exception of the tetradrachms of Euthydemos I. Perhaps the coins which used to come from Bukhara to India now go up to Russia. But I have not been able to test this theory by a visit to St. Petersburg.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
66	As on No. 64. **W.** 256. **S.** 1·4.	As on No. 64. L. M. 12. G. B.
67[1]	,, **W.** 261. **S.** 1·25.	,, R. M. 13. G. B.
68	,, **W.** 258. **S.** 1·3.	,, R. M. 14. G. B.
69	In dotted circle, as on No. 64. **W.** 62. **S.** ·8.	,, R. M. 15. G. B. Pl. II.
70	,, **W.** 55.	,, (worn) Monogram indistinct. G. B.
	(δ) *Type: helmeted bust of king and palms of the Dioskouroi; silver, round*	
71–73	In dotted circle, as on No. 64. **W.** 10. **S.** ·45.	Two upright palms, and the piloi[1] of the Dioskouroi. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Below, M. 16. G. B. Pl. II.
74–76	,, **W.** 9. **S.** ·45.	,, M. 16.
	(ε) *Type: as (δ), but diademed bust; silver, round*	
77	In dotted circle, as on No. 61. **W.** 10. **S.** ·45.	,, Below, M. 12. G. B. Pl. II.

[1] πῖλος, an egg-shaped, felt cap, fitting close to the head.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
78	As on No. 61. **W.** 9.	As on No. 71. M. 3. G. B.
79	,, **W.** 9.	,, M. 15.
80	,, **W.** 8.	,, (worn)
	(ζ) *Type: helmeted bust of king and mounted Dioskouroi with Greek legend only; copper, round*	
Æ		
81 82	In circle, diademed bust of king wearing crested helmet to r. **W.** 88. **S.** ·85.	Mounted Dioskouroi charging to r., as on No. 61. Above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Below, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Monogram illegible. G. B.
83–85	,, **W.** 83–92. **S.** ·9.	,,
86	,, **W.** 82. **S.** ·9.	,, Indistinct monogram to r. similar to M. 13. Pl. III.
	(η) *Type: helmeted bust of king and mounted Dioskouroi with bilingual legends; copper, square*	
87	Helmeted and diademed bust of king to r. L. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Above, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Below, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ **W.** 98. **S.** ·85.	Mounted Dioskouroi charging to r., as on No. 61. Above, Kh. *Maharajasa.* Below, *Evukratitasa.* R. M. 12.
88	,, **W.** 132. **S.** 1×·9.	,, R. M. 17.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
89	As on No. 87. **W.** 152. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 87. R. M. 18.
90	,, **W.** 128. **S.** 1.	,,
91	,, **W.** 128. **S.** ·9.	,,
92	,, **W.** 120. **S.** ·9.	,,
93	,,	,,
94	**W.** 135. **S.** ·9.	R. M. 19. G. B.
95–98	,, **W.** 120–135. **S.** ·85–·95.	,,
99	,, **W.** 113. **S.** ·9.	,, R. M. 20.
100	,, **W.** 140. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 87; to r. ill-defined mark **F**. G. B.
101	,, **W.** 130. **S.** ·9.	,,
102	,, **W.** 135. **S.** 1.	As on No. 87; to r. Kh. *ka*. G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
103	As on No. 87. **W.** 125. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 87; under the horses to l. Kh. *la*, to r. Kh. *ka*. Name of king written *Eakratitasa*.
104	,, **W.** 112.	As on No. 87. R. M. 21.
105	,, **W.** 119.	,, R. M. 22.
106	,, **W.** 130.	,, R. M. 23.
107 108	,, **W.** 130.	As on No. 87; over horses to r. M. 24; to l. E. G. B. Pl. III.
109–111	,, **W.** 108–130. **S.** ·85–·95.	,,
112–115	,, **W.** 120–130.	As on No. 87; over horses to l. M. 15. G. B.
116 117	,, **W.** 110.	,,
118	,, **W.** 112.	As on No. 87; under horses to r. M. 25. G. B.
119	,, **W.** 120.	As on No. 87. R. M. 26. G. B.
120	,, **W.** 100.	As on No. 87; indistinct Kh. letter to r. G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
121	As on No. 87. **W.** 115.	As on No. 87; indistinct monogram to r. G. B.
122	,, **W.** 135.	As on No. 87; no monogram visible. G. B.
123	,, **W.** 98. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 87; to l. under horses, M. 27; to r. second monogram similar to M. 17, but indistinct.
124	,, **W.** 75. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 87; no monogram visible.
125	,, **W.** 59. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 124.
126	,, **W.** 48. **S.** ·7.	,,
127	,, **W.** 58. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 124, but to r. M. 17.
128	,, **W.** 49. **S.** ·7 × ·6.	As on No. 124, but to r. Kh. *ka*.
129	,, **W.** 44. **S.** ·55.	As on No. 124.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(θ) Type: helmeted bust of king and Nike; copper, square	
Æ 130	Helmeted bust of king to r. as before. L. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Above, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ R. ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ **W.** 52. **S.** ·65.	Nike standing to l. bearing wreath and palm. R. Kh. *Maharajasa.* Rest illegible (worn).
	(ι) Type: helmeted bust of king and enthroned Zeus; copper, square	
131[1]	As on No. 130. **W.** 65. **S.** ·8.	Zeus sitting on throne to front, holds wreath and palm; to r. of throne forepart of elephant (not visible on this specimen), and to l. a pilos; above this indistinct monogram. Kharoṣṭhi legend, beginning from r. and going round the coin, *Kavišiyenaga* - - - G. B. Pl. III.
	(κ) Type: bust of king and palms of Dioskouroi; copper, square	
132	As on No. 130, but bust of king without helmet. **W.** 46. **S.** ·5.	Palms and piloi of the Dioskouroi. To r. Kh. *Maharajasa.* To l. Kh. *Evukratitasa.* No monogram. G. B. Pl. III.

[1] Sir Alexander Cunningham read the reverse legend to mean 'The god of the city of Karisi'—see *Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East*, p. 169. The correct reading, *Kavišiye nagara devata*, 'the city-deity of Kapiśa', was first given by J. Marquart, *Ērānšahr*, pp. 280–281, and its importance was emphasised by Professor Rapson in *J.R.A.S.*, 1905, pp. 783–786. Kapiśa was the capital of Gandhāra.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	Unrepresented types :	
	(i) Twenty-stater piece and stater of type (γ).	
	(ii) As type (β), but helmeted bust. Cunningham, Pl. V. 3. Tetradrachm.	
	(iii) Tetradrachm and drachm with names of Heliokles and Laodike. Cunningham, Pl. V. 6.	
	(iv) As type (γ), but helmeted bust to l., thrusting javelin. Cunningham, Pl. V. 8. Tetradrachms in B. M. and Cabinet de France.	
	(v) Bilingual silver type. Cunningham, Pl. V. 10.	
	(vi) As type (κ), but Greek legend only. Cunningham, Pl. V. 11. Æ	
	(vii) Apollo. Cunningham, Pl. V. 13. Æ	Horse.
	(viii) As type (ζ), but one of the Dioskouroi only. Cunningham, Pl. V. 14. Æ	
	(ix) Bust as on (iv). Cunningham, Pl. VI. 3. Æ	Nike.
	(x) As type (η), but with title CΩTHP Unpublished. B. M. A strange coin, rather a freak than a distinct type.	

PLATO

	Unrepresented type :	
	Helmeted bust of king to r. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. VI. 11. Unique tetradrachm in B. M., of which I have seen one or two forgeries.	Deity driving quadriga. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ

HELIOKLES

King of Bactria and India

(A) Coins of the Attic standard

(*a*) *Type: bust of king and Zeus; silver, round*

Æ 133	Within astragalos border, diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 246. **S.** 1·3.	Zeus standing to front, holds thunderbolt in r. hand, and in l. hand a long sceptre which rests on the ground. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Below, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ L. ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ L. M. 27 A. Pl. III.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
134 [1]	As on No. 133. **W.** 258. **S.** 1·4.	As on No. 133. G. B.
135	,, **W.** 59. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 133; no monogram, but below ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ the letters ΠΓ. Pl. III.
	Barbarous imitations of the above in copper	
Æ		
136	As on No. 133; barbarous design. **W.** 225. **S.** 1·15.	As on No. 133, but Greek words blundered. G. B.
137	,, **W.** 230. **S.** 1·15.	,,
138	,, **W.** 210. **S.** 1·2.	As on No. 136, but instead of Zeus, a horse walking to l. G. B.
139	,, **W.** 212. **S.** 1·05.	,, Pl. III.
140	As on No. 136, but smaller size. **W.** 55. **S.** ·75.	,,
141	,,	,,
142	**W.** 52–60. **S.** ·7.	Pl. III.
143	,,	,,
144	**W.** 55. **S.** ·7.	G. B.

[1] A barbarous imitation of No. 133.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(B) Coins of the Indian standard	
	(β) Type: similar to (α), but different in style; silver, round	
Æ 145	Diademed bust of king to r.; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ, below, ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ. **W.** 33. **S.** ·6.	Zeus standing to front holding a thunderbolt in r. hand, and a long sceptre which rests on the ground in l. hand. Kharoṣṭhi legend: Above, *Maharajasa dhramikasa.* Below, *Heliyakreasa.* R. M. 29.
146	,, **W.** 32. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 145; in l. field, Σ; in r. probably monogram, but rubbed. G. B.
147	,, **W.** 35.	As on No. 145, but king's name written *Heliyakreyasa.* R. M. 28. G. B. Pl. III.
	(γ) Type: bust of king and elephant; copper, square	
Æ 148	Diademed bust of king to r. L. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Above, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ R. ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ **W.** 128. **S.** ·8.	Elephant standing to l. Kh. legend: R. *Maharajasa.* Above, *dhramikasa.* L. *Heliyakreyasa.* In ex. indistinct monogram. G. B. Pl. III.
	(δ) Type: elephant and bull; copper, square	
149	Elephant walking to r.; Greek legend as on No. 148. **W.** 138. **S.** ·85.	Indian humped bull standing to r. Kharoṣṭhi legend as on No. 148, but king's name spelt *Heliyakreasa.* In ex. M. 19 and Σ. G. B. Pl. III.
	Unrepresented types: (i) Helmeted bust to r. Cunningham, Pl. VI. 9. Tetradrachm and drachm in B. M. (ii) As type (β), but helmeted bust to l. thrusting javelin. Hemidrachm size only. B. M. (iii) As type (δ), but elephant to l. Unpublished. B. M.	Enthroned Zeus Nikephoros.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	LYSIAS	
	King of the N.W. Frontier	
	(α) *Type: bust of king wearing elephant's scalp and Herakles; silver, round*	
Æ 150	Diademed bust of king to r., wearing elephant's scalp; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ; below, ΛΥΣΙΟΥ. **W.** 37. **S.** 65.	Naked Herakles standing to front, holding club, lion's skin, and palm in his l. hand, and crowning himself with his r. Kh. legend, above, *Maharajasa apadihatasa*; below, *Lisiasa*. L. M. 30. Pl. III.
151	,, **W.** 36.	As on No. 150, but name spelt *Lisikasa*; monograms, l. M. 31; r. Σ. G. B.
152	,, **W.** 34.	,,
153	,, **W.** 36.	As on No. 150; to l. M. 32. G. B.
	(β) *As type (α), but helmeted bust; silver, round*	
154	Diademed bust of king to r., wearing helmet adorned with ear and horn of bull; Greek legend as on No. 150. **W.** 35.	Exactly as on No. 151. G. B. Pl. III.
155	,, **W.** 36.	Exactly as on No. 153. G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(γ) As type (α), but king wears kausia; silver, round	
Æ 156[1]	Diademed bust of king to r., wearing low, flat kausia; Greek legend as on No. 150. **W.** 36·5.	Exactly as on No. 151. Pl. III.
	(δ) Type: bust of Herakles and elephant; copper, square	
Æ 157 158	Bust of Herakles, bareheaded, to r., with lion's skin knotted round neck,[2] and club over l. shoulder; Greek legend on three sides: L. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Top, ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ R. ΛΥΣΙΟΥ **W.** 122. **S.** ·75.	Elephant to r.; Kh. legend on three sides: R. *Maharajasa.* Top, *apaḍihatasa.* L. *Lisikasa.* In ex. M. 31 and Σ. G. B. Pl. III.
159	,, **W.** 125. **S.** ·8.	,,
160	,, **W.** 123. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 157, but king's name spelt *Lisiasa.* G. B.
161	,, **W.** 126. **S.** ·8.	,,
162	,, **W.** 120. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 160, but to l. in ex. M. 27. G. B.
163 164	,, **W.** 122. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 160, but to l. over the elephant M. 30.

[1] One of two known specimens. The other is in the British Museum.

[2] This is well shown on No. 162.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
165	As on No. 157. **W.** 120. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 157, but to l. in ex. M. 34.
166	,, **W.** 124. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 157, but worn.

Unrepresented types:

(i) As type (α), but bust of king diademed only.
B. M. Cat., Pl. VIII. 5.
(ii) As type (α), but bust of king to l. helmeted and thrusting javelin.
Unpublished. B. M.
(iii) As type (δ), but round.
B. M. Cat., Pl. VIII. 8. Æ.
(iv) Copper coin in joint names of Lysias and Antialkidas.
B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXI. 2.

ANTIALKIDAS

King of the N.W. Frontier and Taxila

(α) Type: king wearing flat kausia, and enthroned Zeus Nikephoros; silver, round

Æ		
167	Diademed bust of king to r., wearing flat kausia; Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟ ΡΟΥ; below, ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ. **W.** 35. **S.** ·65.	Zeus seated l. on throne; in l. hand long sceptre, which rests over l. shoulder; on outstretched r. hand he bears Nike, holding palm, but her wreath has just been snatched away from her by an elephant retiring to l. in l. field; in r. field M. 30. Kharoṣṭhi legend, above, *Maharajasa jayadharasa*; below, *Aṁtialikitasa.* G. B.
168	,, **W.** 37. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 167, but elephant is just raising its trunk for the wreath which Nike is still holding out. G. B.
169–171	,, **W.** 36.	,, Pl. III.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
172[1]	As on No. 167, but instead of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ is ΒΑCΙΛΕωC. **W.** 34.	As on No. 168; in r. field M. 35. G. B. Pl. III.
173	As on No. 167. **W.** 35.	As on No. 168; same monogram.
174	,,	As on No. 167; under throne
175	**W.** 34–37. **S.** ·65.	M. 34.
176	,,	,,
177	**W.** 37.	G. B.
178	,,	,,
	W. 35. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 174, but M. 28. G. B.
179–183	,,	,,
	W. 33–37. **S.** ·65.	

(β) Type: as (α), but king is helmeted; silver, round

184	Diademed bust of king to r., wearing crested helmet. Greek legend as on No. 167. **W.** 35. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 167, with same Kh. legend, but elephant with bell round its neck is advancing to r. to take the wreath from Nike; under throne M. 32.
185	,,	,,
	W. 36.	G. B.
186	,,	As on No. 184, but elephant facing and reaching up its trunk;
	W. 39. **S.** ·65.	in r. field M. 30.

[1] The late forms of the letters Σ and Ω are remarkable occurring so early. They are also found on the extremely rare elephant type of the copper coins of Antialkidas—see No. 212. I do not know of any other examples in this series prior to the well-known copper coins of Nikias. The monogram is also unusual.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
187	As on No. 186. **W.** 39.	As on No. 186. G. B.
188	,, **W.** 36. **S.** ·7.	,,
189	,, **W.** 35.	As on No. 184, but elephant is retiring to l.; Nike still holds wreath; in r. field M. 30. Pl. III.
	(γ) *Type: as (α), but king diademed only; silver, round*	
190 191	Diademed bust of king to r.; Greek legend as on No. 167. **W.** 37–34. **S.** ·7.	Exactly as on No. 184, with same legend and monogram. G. B.
192	,, **W.** 36. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 190, but elephant is retiring to l., and has just captured wreath; under throne M. 34. Pl. III.
	(δ) *Type: Zeus and piloi and palms of Dioskouroi; copper, round*	
Æ		
193[1]	Undraped bust of Zeus to r., hurling thunderbolt with r. hand; Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ; below, ΑΝΤΙΑΛ ΚΙΔΟΥ. **W.** 115. **S.** 1.	Laureated piloi, and palms of the Dioskouroi; Kh. legend, above, *Maharajasa jayadharasa*; below, *Antialikitasa.* To r. in ex. M. 32. G. B. Pl. IV.
194	,, **W.** 51. **S.** ·9.	,,

[1] The round copper coins of Antialkidas are uncommon, and those of Lysias extremely rare. I only know of three specimens of the latter, two in the British Museum, and one in the Indian Museum. It is to be noted that these round issues all bear the same monogram, M. 32. They are probably earlier than the square coins.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
195	As on No. 193. **W.** 60. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 193.
196	„ **W.** 45. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 193, but monogram to l.
	(ε) Type: as (δ), but square shape	
197	Bust of Zeus to r., bareheaded; thunderbolt over l. shoulder. Greek legend, l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; top, ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ; r. ΑΝΤΙΑΛ ΚΙΔΟΥ. **W.** 133. **S.** ·7.	Piloi and palms of the Dioskouroi. Kharoṣṭhi legend, r. *Maharajasa*; top, *jayadharasa*; l. *Aṁtialikitasa*. In ex. M. 31 and Σ. Pl. IV.
198–204	„ **W.** 120–130. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 197; same monograms.
205 206	„ **W.** 122–131. **S.** ·7.	„ G. B.
207	„ **W.** 125. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 197; in ex. to l. M. 34. G. B.
208–210	„ **W.** 118.	As on No. 207.
211	As on No. 197, but Zeus is about to hurl thunderbolt with his r. hand. **W.** 117. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 197; in ex. to l. M. 30. Pl. IV.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 212	*(ζ) Type: bust of king and elephant; copper, square*	
	Diademed bust of king to r.; Greek legend as on No. 197, but Ⅽ instead of Σ. Cp. *B. M. Cat.*, Supplement, p. 166. **W.** 110. **S.** 75.	Elephant standing to r., holding wreath in its upraised trunk; Kh. legend as on No. 197; to r. in front of elephant M. 36. G. B. Pl. IV.
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) Like type (γ), but a tetradrachm of the Attic standard with Gk. legend only. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. VII. 9.	
	(ii) Diademed bust to r.; usual bilingual legends. B. M. A didrachm of the Indian standard, cf. White King, *Sale Catalogue*, Part I, No. 50. These are the only two known specimens, but the coin is much forged.	Elephant marching to l. with uplifted trunk; Nike on its head, and Zeus by its side. M. 28.
	(iii) As (ii), but a didrachm with diademed bust to l. thrusting javelin. Unpublished.	
	(iv) As type (γ), but Zeus holds wreath and palm in r. hand. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. VII. 10. Hemidrachm only.	
	(v) As type (α), but a drachm of the Attic standard with Gk. legend only. Cunningham, Pl. VIII. 6. Cabinet de France. It is to be noted that the elephant is found in both the advancing and retreating positions on all three types (α), (β), and (γ).	

DIOMEDES

(α) Type: diademed bust of king and Dioskouroi charging; silver, round

Æ 213	Diademed bust of king to r.; Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; below, ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ. **W.** 148. **S.** 1.	Mounted Dioskouroi with palms and lances charging to r. as on No. 61; Kh. legend, above, *Maharajasa tratarasa*; below, *Diyumetasa.* In r. field M. 37. G. B. Pl. IV.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
214	As on No. 213. **W.** 34. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 213, but in r. lower field M. 38. G. B. Pl. IV.
	(β) As type (α), but helmeted bust; silver, round	
215	Diademed bust of king to r., wearing crested helmet. Greek legend as on No. 213. **W.** 33. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 213, but in r. lower field M. 38. G. B. Pl. IV.
	(γ) Type: diademed bust of king and Dioskouroi standing; silver, round	
216	As on No. 213. **W.** 33. **S.** ·65.	Dioskouroi standing facing, holding long spears which rest on the ground. Kh. legend as on No. 213. L. M. 38.
	(δ) As type (γ), but helmeted bust; silver, round	
217	As on No. 215. **W.** 35. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 216. G. B.
Æ	*(ε) Type: standing Dioskouroi and bull; copper, square*	
218	Dioskouroi standing as on No. 216; Greek legend, l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; top, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; r. ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ. **W.** 120. **S.** ·8.	Humped bull r. Kh. legend, r. *Maharajasa*; top, *tratarasa*; l. *Diyumedasa*. In ex. Σ and M. 39. G. B.
219	,, **W.** 125. **S.** ·8.	,, In ex. Σ and M. 39.
220	,, **W.** 122. **S.** ·8.	,, In ex. M. 34. G. B. Pl. IV.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
221	As on No. 218.	As on No. 220.
222	**W.** 131. **S.** ·85 × ·75.	
223	,, **W.** 100. **S.** ·7. (worn)	As on No. 220, but monogram rubbed.
224	,, **W.** 110.	As on No. 220, but monogram cut.

Unrepresented type:

Didrachm of type (*a*), but bust of king to l. helmeted and thrusting javelin. B. M.
Unpublished. Unknown in hemidrachm size.
Both the didrachms of Diomedes are much forged.

ARCHEBIOS

(*a*) *Type: diademed bust of king and standing Zeus; silver, round*

Æ		
225	Diademed bust of king to r. Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ; below, ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ. **W.** 36. **S.** ·65.	Zeus clad in himation, standing to front, hurling thunderbolt. In his l. hand is a long sceptre resting on the ground. Kh. legend, above, *Maharajasa dhramikasa jayadharasa*; below, *Arkhebiyasa*. In r. lower field M. 40.
226	,, **W.** 35. A didrachm of this type is in the British Museum.	,, G. B. Pl. IV.
227	As on No. 225, but bust larger, the king being of apparently more mature age. **W.** 32.	As on No. 225, but to l. M. 3, and to r. M. 41. G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 228	As on No. 227. **W.** 36.	As on No. 227. Pl. IV.
	(β) As type (α), but king thrusting javelin; silver, round	
229	As on No. 225, but diademed bust of king to l., wearing chain armour, and thrusting javelin with his r. hand. **W.** 37. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 227. G. B. Pl. IV.
	(γ) Type: Zeus and palms and piloi of the Dioskouroi; copper, square	
Æ 230	Diademed bust of Zeus to r.; long sceptre over l. shoulder, Greek legend on three sides as on No. 225. **W.** 145. **S.** 1. Cp. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 5.	Egg-shaped caps (*piloi*) and palms of the Dioskouroi; Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 225. Monogram in ex. illegible owing to the fact that the piece has been restruck, probably on a coin of Heliokles. G. B. Pl. IV.
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) As type (α), but helmeted bust to r. Known also in didrachm size. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX. 3.	
	(ii) As type (β), but bust is helmeted. Known only in didrachm size. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX. 4.	
	(iii) Victory. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX. 6. Æ	Owl.
	(iv) Elephant. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX. 7. Æ Sq. Much forged.	Owl.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	APOLLODOTOS	
	King of N.W. India	
	(*α*) *Type: elephant and bull; silver, round*	
Æ		
231	Elephant moving to r.; Greek legend running round the coin, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. **W.** 31. **S.** ·6.	Humped bull moving to r.; Kh. legend running round the coin, *Maharajasa Apaladatasa*[1] *tradarasa.* No monogram. G. B. Pl. IV.
232	,, **W.** 28. **S.** ·6.	,, (in poor condition)
	(*β*) *Type: elephant and bull; silver, square*	
233	Elephant moving to r.; Greek legend, l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; top, ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ; r. ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. In ex. M. 43. **W.** 36. **S.** ·6.	Humped bull to r.; Kh. legend, r. *Maharajasa*; top, *Apaladatasa*; l. *tradarasa.* G. B.
234–239	As on No. 233; same monogram. **W.** 36–37. **S.** ·6–·65.	,, Pl. IV.
240–244	As on No. 233; in ex. M. 3. **W.** 34–36. **S.** ·6–·65.	As on No. 233; but *tratarasa* instead of *tradarasa.* In ex. M. 44.
245	,, **W.** 36. **S.** ·6.	,, G. B.

[1] The form *Apuludatasa* seems as common on the British Museum coins as *Apaladatasa*, but I am chary of reading all terminatory turns as the final vowel *u*—cp. foot-note on the coins of Pakores, Section II.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
246	As on No. 240; same monogram.	As on No. 240, but in ex. C.
247	**W.** 37. **S.** ·6.	
248	" **W.** 36. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 240, but in ex. ω.
249	As on No. 233; in ex. M. 45.	As on No. 233; in ex. M. 45.
250	**W.** 33–35. **S.** ·65.	
251	As on No. 233; in ex. M. 46.	As on No. 233; in ex. M. 47.
252	**W.** 37. **S.** ·65.	
253	As on No. 233; in ex. ΞE. **W.** 37. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 233; in ex. NO.

(γ) *Type: bust of king and Pallas; silver, round*

254	Diademed bust of king to r.; Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; below, ΑΠΟΛΛΟ ΔΟΤΟΥ. **W.** 37·5. **S.** ·7.	Pallas l., with aegis on outstretched l. arm, hurling thunderbolt with r. hand. Kh. legend, above, *Maharajasa tratarasa*; below, *Apaladatasa*. In r. field M. 48. G. B.
255	" **W.** 37.	"
256	" **W.** 36.	" R. M. 49.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
257	As on No. 254. **W.** 35.	As on No. 256; same monogram. G. B.
258	,, **W.** 37.	As on No. 254. R. M. 50. L. Kh. *dri.* G. B.
259	,, **W.** 35.	,,
260	,, **W.** 36.	As on No. 258, but no monogram to l.
261	,,	As on No. 258, but in l. field
262	**W.** 35–36.	Kh. *ram.*
263	,, **W.** 37.	As on No. 254, but in r. field M. 51. G. B. Pl. IV.
	(δ) *Type: as* (γ), *but with title* ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΩΡ; *silver, round*	
264	Diademed bust of king to r.; Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟ ΡΟΣ; below, ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ. **W.** 36. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 254; in l. field M. 52.
265	,,	,,
266	**W.** 35.	G. B.
267–275	,, **W.** 35–37. **S.** ·7.	,,
276	,, **W.** 36.	As on No. 264, but in l. field M. 53; in r. field Kh. *stra.* G. B. Pl. IV.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
277	As on No. 264, but rude style. **W.** 36. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 264, but in r. field M. 54. G. B.
278	,,	,,
279	**W.** 36.	
280–282	,, **W.** 34–35.	As on No. 277, but in r. field M. 48.
283–291	,, **W.** 32–40.	As on No. 277, but in r. field M. 51.
292	,, **W.** 37.	As on No. 283, but name written *Apalatatasa*. G. B. Pl. IV.

(ε) *Type: Apollo and tripod, with name of king at top of coin; copper, square*

Æ		
293 294	Apollo, laureate, standing facing; in r. hand arrow; in l., bow resting on ground. Greek legend, l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; top, ΑΠΟΛΛΟ ΔΟΤΟΥ; r. ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. **W.** 111–130. **S.** ·85–1.	In dotted square, tripod-lebes. Kh. legend, r. *Maharajasa*; top, *Apaladatasa*; l. *tratarasa*. In r. field M. 10. On No. 294 *tratarasa* is written *tradarasa*.
295	,,	As on No. 294, but in r. field M. 55. G. B.
296	**W.** 130–135.	
297–299	,, **W.** 130–140. **S.** ·8–·9.	,,
300	,, In l. lower field M. 45. **W.** 145. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 294, but in r. field M 45. G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
301	As on No. 300. **W.** 130.	As on No. 300.
302	As on No. 293, but in l. lower field M. 46. **W.** 150. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 294, but in r. field M. 47. G. B.
303	,,	,,
304	**S.** ·9.	
305	As on No. 293, but in l. lower field EI. **W.** 145. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 293, but in l. field M. 56. G. B.
306	,, **S.** ·85.	As on No. 305, but no monogram. G. B.
307	As on No. 293. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 294, but in r. field M. 57. G. B. Pl. IV.
308	,, **S.** ·85.	,,
309	,, **S.** 1.	As on No. 294, but in r. field M. 58. G. B.
310	,,	As on No. 293, but in r. field M. 58.
311	**S.** ·9.	
312	As on No. 293, but in l. lower field M. 35. **W.** 141. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 293, but in l. field M. 59.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
313	As on No. 293. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 293, but no monogram.
314	As on No. 293. **W.** 126. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 293; monogram in r. field, but indistinct.
315	,, **W.** 102. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 293, but monogram indistinct.
316	,, **W.** 79. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 293, but no monogram.
317	,, **W.** 44. **S.** ·65.	,,
	(ζ) Type: bull and tripod, no legends; copper, square	
318 Two specimens	In beaded square, humped bull to r.; no legend or monogram. **W.** 17. **S.** ·5–·65.	In beaded square, tripod-lebes; no legend or monogram.
319 Two specimens	,, **W.** 26. **S.** ·5.	,,
320 Two specimens	,, **W.** 28. **S.** ·6.	,,
321 Three specimens	,, **W.** 22. **S.** ·5.	,, G. B

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(η) Type: Apollo and tripod; copper, round	
Æ 322 [1]	Apollo standing r., clad in chlamys and boots, holding out an arrow in both hands; quiver at his back. Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; below, ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ. In l. field M. 50. **W.** 255. **S.** 1·15.	Tripod lebes. Kh. legend, above, *Maharajasa tratarasa*; below, *Apaladatasa*. In r. field Kh. *di*. In l. field Kh. *u*. Pl. V.
323–325	,, **S.** 1·05–1·15.	,, G. B.
326–328	,, **S.** 1–1·2.	,,
329	As on No. 322; same monogram. **W.** 235. **S.** 1·15.	As on No. 322. In r. field Kh. *ram*. In l. field Kh. *di*.
330	As on No. 322; no monogram. **W.** 243. **S.** 1·15.	As on No. 322. In l. field M. 60. Pl. V.
331	As on No. 322, but in l. field M. 51. **S.** 1·15.	As on No. 322. In r. field Kh. *a*. In l. field Kh. *ra*. G. B. Pl. V.
332	,, **W.** 239. **S.** 1·15.	,,

[1] Coin No. 322 is common. The varieties exemplified by Nos. 329-332 are very scarce.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(θ) *Type: as* (η), *but different style, coin thick, and dumpy; copper, round*	
Æ 333	As on No. 322; no monogram. **W.** 250. **S.** ·9. Cp. *I. M. Cat.*, Pl. IV. 7.	As on No. 322; monograms as on No. 329.
	(ι) *Type: as* (η), *but legends in straight lines; copper, round*	
334	As on No. 322; Greek legend, l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; top, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; r. ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ.	Tripod-lebes. Kh. legend, r. *Maharajasa*; top, *tratarasa*; l. *Apaladatasa.*
335	No monogram. **W.** 255. **S.** ·95.	In r. field Kh. *da.* In l. field Kh. *gi.* G. B.
336–338	,, **S.** ·95.	,, Pl. V.
	(κ) *Type: resembling* (ε), *but name of king to right of coin; copper, square*	
339	Apollo to r. as on No. 322. Greek legend, l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; top, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; r. ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ. **W.** 251. **S.** ·9.	Tripod-lebes. Kh. legend, r. *Maharajasa*; top, *tratarasa*; l. *Apaladatasa.* In r. field Kh. *bu.*
340	,, **W.** 261. **S.** 1.	As on No. 339; monogram to r. indistinct; to l. Kh. *ji.*
341	,, **W.** 215. **S.** ·95.	As on No. 339. Monograms illegible.
342	,, **W.** 229. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 339. To r. Kh. *ra.*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
343	As on No. 339. **W.** 229. **S.** 1.	As on No. 339. To r. Kh. *miṅ.* To l. Kh. *di.*
344	,, **S.** ·9.	As on No. 339. G. B. Pl. V.
345	,, **W.** 130. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 339. In r. field M. 50. In l. field Kh. *dri.*
346 Two specimens	,, **S.** ·7–·8.	As on No. 345.
347–349	,, **W.** 103–121. **S.** ·8–·85.	As on No. 345, but monogram indistinct.
350	,, **W.** 88. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 345.
351	,, **W.** 54. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 345, but monogram indistinct.
	(λ) *Type: similar to* (κ), *but with title* ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΩΡ; *copper, square*	
352 Two specimens	Apollo r. as on No. 322, but in addition, bow rests upright on the ground in front of him. Greek legend; on three sides from l. to r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ; below, ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ. **W.** 66. **S.** ·65.	Tripod-lebes. Kh. legend running on three sides from r. to l., *Maharajasa tratarasa*; below, *Apaladatasa.* In r. field M. 17.
353	,, **S.** ·65.	,, G. B. Pl. V.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(μ) Type: variety of (λ); copper, square	
Æ 354	Within square of beading, Apollo with bow and arrow as on No. 352. Inscription rubbed and illegible, but is the same as that on No. 352, and is contained on three sides only. Cp. Pl. IX. 9, of Cunningham's *Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East.* **W.** 94. **S.** ·75.	Tripod-lebes within beaded square. On three sides Kh. legend as on No. 352. Monogram indistinct.
	Unrepresented types: (i) Didrachm with title ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. X. 1. Both known specimens in B. M. (ii) As type (ϵ), but Apollo to front with bow behind his back. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. X. 6. Æ (iii) As type (κ), but Apollo seated to r. on throne. Cunningham, Pl. IX. 12. Æ (iv) Apollo. No Greek legend. Cunningham, Pl. IX. 7. Æ (v) As (iv). B. M. Æ	Royal diadem (Kh. legend only). Tripod (Kh. legend only).
	STRATO I	
Æ 355	*(α) Type: bust of king and Pallas; titles* ΣΩΤΗΡ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ; *silver, round*	
	Diademed bust of king to r. Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ; below, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ. **W.** 130. **S.** 1·05. Hemidrachms known with Pallas to r. and to front. B. M.	Pallas with thunderbolt to l. as on No. 254. Kh. legend, above, *Maharajasa tratarasa dhramikasa*; below, *Stratasa.* In l. field Σ. G. B. Pl. V.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) Type; as (α), but with titles ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ; *silver, round*	
Æ 356	Diademed bust of king to r. Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; below, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ. **W.** 37. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 355, but Kh. legend, above, *Maharajasa pracachasa tratarasa*; below, *Stratasa.* In l. field M. 42. G. B. Pl. V.
357	,, **W.** 33.	,,
358	,, **W.** 36. Didrachm also known. B. M.	As on No. 356, but in r. field M. 3.
	(γ) Type: bust of king helmeted with title ΣΩΤΗΡ *only, but with additional epithet* **dhramikasa** (= ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ) *on the reverse; silver, round*	
359[1]	Diademed bust of king to r., wearing crested helmet. Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; below, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ. **W.** 37. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 355, and with same Kh. legend. In l. field M. 61. G. B. Pl. V.
	(δ) Type: diademed bust with title ΣΩΤΗΡ *only; silver, round*	
360	As on No. 359, but bust of king diademed only; style barbarous. **W.** 38. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 355. Kh. legend, above, *Maharajasa tratarasa*; below, *Stratasa.* In r. field Kh. *a*; monogram to l. indistinct.
361	,, **W.** 37. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 360, but in r. field M. 62; in. l. field Kh. *sa.* Pl. V.

[1] Note the additional epithet *dhramikasa* on the Kharoṣṭhi side. There are two duplicates of this fine coin in the B. M. I know of no other specimens. No didrachm has yet been found of this type.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 362 Four specimens	As on No. 360. (barbarous) **W.** 21–36. **S.** ·55.	As on No. 360.
	(ε) *Type: Apollo and tripod with titles* ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ ; *copper, square*	
Æ 363	Apollo wearing chlamys and boots, facing, with arrow in r. hand, and in l. bow resting on the ground. Greek legend running from l. on three sides, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ. **W.** 140. **S.** ·9.	Tripod-lebes in square of dots. On three sides running from r., Kh. legend as on No. 356. In l. field M. 3. G. B.
364	,, **W.** 135. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 363; in l. field M. 42. Pl. V.
365	,, **W.** 123. **S.** ·85 × ·75.	As on No. 363; monogram illegible.
	(ζ) *Type: Herakles and Nike with title* ΣΩΤΗΡ ; *copper, square*	
366	Diademed bust of Herakles to r., with club over l. shoulder. Greek legend on three sides, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ. **W.** 125. **S.** ·75.	Winged Nike standing to r., with wreath in outstretched r. hand, and holding palm over l. shoulder. Kh. legend on three sides, *Maharajasa tratarasa Stratasa.* R., monogram similar to M. 62. G. B.
367	,, **S.** ·75.	As on No. 366, but r. M. 28. G. B. Pl. V.
368 369	,, **S.** ·8 × ·7.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) As type (α), but Pallas to front. Didrachm and hemidrachm in B. M.	
	(ii) As type (α), but king is bearded. B. M. Didrachm.	
	(iii) As type (α), but helmeted bust, and titles written thus ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ B. M. Didrachm.	
	(iv) As type (β), but helmeted bust. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. X. 10. Didrachm.	
	(v) As type (γ), but without additional epithet *dhramikasa*. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. X. 12.	
	(vi) Bust to r. with legend as on type (β). *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XI. 2. Æ Three specimens in B. M.	Quiver with straps.
	(vii) Square copper coin with legends as on type (α). Herakles. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XI. 5.	Nike.

STRATO WITH AGATHOKLEIA

(α) *Type: bust of queen, and Herakles; copper, square*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 370	Bust of queen to r. without diadem, but helmeted. Greek legend as usual on three sides, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΡΟΠΟΥ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΑΣ. **W.** 125. **S.** 8.	Naked Herakles sitting to l. on a rock with club on his knee, as depicted on No. 8. Kh. legend on three sides, *Maharajasa tratarasa dhramikasa Stratasa.* In l. field M. 61. G. B. Pl. V.
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΑΣ Conjugate busts of Strato and Agathokleia to r.	*Maharajasa tratarasa dhramikasa Stratasa.* Pallas to l. M. 27 A.

This remarkable didrachm is in the B. M., and I know of no other genuine specimen. The coin is much forged.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(ii) Gk. legend as on type (a). Diademed bust of queen to r. Coin *I. M. Cat.*, vol. i, Pl. IV. 11, is apparently a poor duplicate of this fine hemidrachm.	Kh. legend as on type (a). Male figure with shield and spear walking to r. To r. M. 27 A. B. M.

These unrepresented types of Strato, and of Strato and Agathokleia, are discussed and illustrated in Professor E. J. Rapson's 'Coins of the Graeco-Indian Sovereigns, Agathocleia, Strato I Soter, and Strato II Philopator', *Corolla Numismatica*, Oxford, 1906.

POLYXENOS

(a) *Type: bust of king, and Pallas, with titles* ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ; *silver, round*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 371[1]	Diademed bust of king to r. Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; below, ΠΟΛΥΞΕΝΟΥ. **W.** 37. **S.** ·65.	Pallas to . as on No. 356. Kh. legend above, *Maharajasa* . . . .; below, *Palasinasa*. In l. field M. 3. G. B. Pl. V.

(β) *Type: helmeted bust of king, and aegis; copper, square*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 372	Diademed bust of king to r., wearing crested helmet. Greek legend running round three sides from l. to r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙ ΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΠΟΛΥ ΞΕΝΟΥ. **S.** ·85.	Aegis radiate with Gorgon's head. Kh. legend round three sides from r. to l., *Maharajasa praçaçhasa tratarasa Palisinasa*. In ex. M. 42. G. B. Pl. V.

Unrepresented types: None.

[1] This remarkable coin belonged to Mr. Bleazby, and was formerly in the White King Collection. It and No. 372 (a copper coin) are the only testimony to the existence of a king named Polyxenos. The silver coin came to light about sixteen years ago, but its authenticity was doubted by Professor E. J. Rapson—see p. 6 of Mr. Vincent Smith's Introduction to Vol. I of the *I. M. Cat.* In my opinion it is a genuine coin. The copper coin was discovered after the hemidrachm, and was also once in the White King Collection. Both coins are still unique, though I have seen one or two casts of the hemidrachm. I have not

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	MENANDER	
	King of N.W. India	
	(α) Type: diademed bust of king, and Pallas to left; silver, round	
Æ 373	Diademed bust of king to r. Greek legend, above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; below, ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ. **W.** 140. **S.** 1.	Pallas to l. as on No. 254. Kh. legend, above, *Maharajasa tratarasa*; below, *Menadrasa.* In r. field M. 32. In l. field Σ.
374–377	,, **W.** 140–145. **S.** 1.	As on No. 373; same monograms. G. B. Pl. VI.
378	,, **S.** 1.	As on No. 373, but monograms: In r. field M. 32. In l. field M. 63.
	(β) Type: helmeted bust of king, and Pallas to left; silver, round	
379	Diademed bust of king to r., wearing a crested helmet. Greek legend as on No. 373. **W.** 135. **S.** 1.	As on No. 373; same monograms. Pl. VI.
380	,, **W.** 125. **S.** 1.	,, G. B.
381	,, **S.** 1.	As on No. 379, but monogram in l. field M. 63.

yet come across any reproductions of the copper piece. The hemidrachm helps us to place this new ruler. It is very similar to a common issue of Strato I. The copper coin is different, the reverse design being like that on the copper coins of Antimachos Nikephoros. But the titles ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ, exhibited by the silver hemidrachm, are again used. Both coins bear monograms often found on the coins of Strato. I should be inclined to consider Polyxenos a close relation, and the successor of Strato, in all, or part of the latter king's dominions. His reign can have had only a brief duration.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(γ) *Type: diademed bust of king thrusting javelin, and Pallas to left; silver, round*	
Æ 382	Diademed bust of king to l. thrusting javelin with r. hand. Greek legend as on No. 373. **W.** 140. **S.** 1. Cp. No. 229.	As on No. 373, but in r. field M. 15. G. B. Pl. VI.
	(α_1) *Type: as* (α), *but small size; silver, round*	
383–386	As on No. 373. **W.** 34–36. **S.** ·65–·7	As on No. 373; in r. field M. 32.
387	„ **S.** ·65.	„ G. B.
388	„ **W.** 38. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 383, but M. 32 in l. field.
389	„ **W.** 37. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 388, but additional letter Γ in r. field.
390	„ **S.** ·65.	As on No. 388, but in r. field additional letter E.
391	„ **S.** ·7.	As on No. 373, but in r. field M. 64. G. B.
392 393	„ **S.** ·65.	As on No. 373, but in r. field M. 65.
394 395	„ **S.** ·65.	As on No. 373, but in l. field M. 66.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
396	As on No. 373. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 373, but in r. field M. 67. G. B.
397–400	,, **W.** 31–36. **S.** ·65–·75.	,,
401	,, **W.** 38. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 373, but in r. field M. 34.
402–406	,, **W.** 37–38. **S.** ·65–·7.	As on No. 373, but in r. field M. 24. Pl. VI.
407–413	,, **W.** 32–38. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 373, but in l. field M. 68.
414	,, **W.** 35. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 373, but in r. field M. 69.
415	,, **S.** ·7.	As on No. 373, but in l. field M. 63. G. B.
	(β_1) Type: as (β), but small size; silver, round	
416–421	As on No. 379. **W.** 35–37. **S.** ·65–·7.	As on No. 379, but in r. field M. 34.
422	,, **S.** ·65.	,, G. B.
423–430	,, **W.** 34–38. **S.** ·65–·7.	As on No. 379, but in r. field M. 30.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
431	As on No. 379. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 423. G. B.
432	,,	As on No. 379, but in r. field
433	**S.** ·7.	M. 65. Pl. VI.
434	,,	,,
	S. ·7.	G. B.
435	,,	As on No. 379, but in r. field
	S. ·65.	M. 32. G. B.
436–443	,,	As on No. 379, but in r. field
	W. 33–38. **S.** ·65–·75.	M. 15.

(γ_1) *Type: as* (γ), *but small size; silver, round*

444–446	As on No. 382. **W.** 34–42. **S.** ·7–·75.	As on No. 382, but in r. field M. 69.
447	,,	,,
	S. ·75.	G. B.
448–452	,,	As on No. 382, but in r. field
	W. 33–38. **S.** ·65.	M. 27.
453	,,	,,
	S. ·7.	G. B.
454–458	,,	As on No. 382, but in r. field
	W. 34–36. **S.** ·65.	M. 24. Pl. VI.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
459	As on No. 382. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 454. G. B.
460	„	As on No. 382, but in r. field
461	**S.** ·7.	M. 70.
	(δ) Type: as (γ), but Pallas to right; silver, round	
462–469	As on No. 382. **W.** 35–37. **S.** ·65–·75.	As on No. 382, but Pallas standing and hurling bolt to r. In l. field M. 15.
470	„	As on No 462, but in l. field
471	**S.** ·65.	M. 27. Pl. VI.
	(ε) Type: variety of (γ), Pallas to right; silver, round	
472–474	As on No. 382, but Greek legend runs continuously round the coin. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 462, but Kh. legend runs continuously round the coin. In l. field M. 24. Pl. VI.
475	„	As on No. 472, but in l. field
476	**S.** ·7.	M. 70.
477	„	As on No. 472, but in l. field
478	**W.** 36–37. **S.** ·65–·7.	M. 27.
	(ζ) Type: as (γ), but bust of king helmeted; silver, round	
479	As on No. 382, but king is wearing a crested helmet. A very rare type. **W.** 35. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 382, but in r. field M. 27. G. B. Pl. VI.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(η) Type: Pallas and owl; silver, round	
Æ 480	Bust of Pallas to r., helmeted. Greek legend reading continuously round coin, as on No. 373. Very scarce. **W.** 32. **S.** ·65.	Owl walking to r., with head facing. Continuous Kh. legend as on No. 373. G. B. Pl. VI.
	(θ) Type: bust of king, and asyncretic winged figure, with title ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ; *silver, round*	
481[1]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r. Unique. **W.** 37. **S.** ·7.	*Maharajasa dhramikasa Menadrasa.* Winged figure walking to r., bearing wreath and palm. To r. M. 71. Pl. VI.
	(ι) Type: Pallas and Nike; copper, square	
Æ 482	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Helmeted bust of Pallas to r. **W.** 240. **S.** ·9.	Winged Nike standing to r., with palm and wreath. *Maharajasa tratarasa Menadrasa.* To r. M. 34. G. B. Pl. VI.
483	,,	,,
484	**S.** ·9.	

[1] One or two extremely rare copper coins of Menander of the panther type—see No. 515—are known on which the king is entitled ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ. Two silver ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ coins were in the White King Collection, *Sale Catalogue*, Part I, Nos. 964 and 965. This specimen has come from it to the Lahore Museum via the Bleazby Cabinet. The second coin was of a different type, the bust of the king on the obverse side being helmeted, and the reverse design is that of a mounted horseman. There are two silver ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ coins in the British Museum of a third type, the reverse design being the conventional figure of Nike. On all four silver coins the bust is that of an aged man, so it would appear that towards the end of his long reign the title of Menander on the coinage was altered from ΣΩΤΗΡ to ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ.

Attention is drawn to the reverse design of this coin as conceived by the oriental Greek die-cutter. The figure is winged, and bears a wreath and palm, so must be meant for Nike. But, on the other hand, the deity is dressed like Artemis, and wears the cap peculiar to the Dioskouroi. The head is surrounded by what looks like a halo, but is more probably intended to represent a veil floating round the head—compare the figure of Artemis on a copper coin of Maues, *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XVI. 4.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
485	As on No. 482.	As on No. 482, but to r. M. 68.
486	**S.** ·9.	
487	,,	As on No. 482.
	W. 140.	G. B.
	S. ·85.	
488	,,	As on No. 482, but to r. M. 70.
489	**W.** 70.	G. B. Pl. VI.
	S. ·75.	
490	,,	As on No. 482, but to r. M. 72.
	S. ·8.	
491–493	,,	As on No. 490.
	W. 120.	
	S. ·7.	
494	,,	,,
	S. ·7.	G. B.

(κ) *Type: buckler with Gorgon's head; copper, square*

495[1]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Helmeted bust of king to r.	Buckler with Gorgon's head. *Maharajasa tratarasa Menadrasa.* In ex. M. 34.
	W. 130.	G. B.
	S. ·85.	
496	,,	As on No. 495; in ex. M. 70.
497	**S.** ·85.	G. B. Pl. VI.
498	,,	As on No. 495; monogram
499	**S.** ·85.	deleted.

[1] Mr. Vincent Smith in this type prefers to consider the design on the buckler an ox-head—see remark on Coin 83, p. 26 of *I. M. Cat.*, vol. i.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(λ) *Type: bull's head and tripod; copper, square*	
Æ		
500	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ	Tripod-lebes.
501	ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Bull's head. To r. A. **W.** 316. **S.** ·95.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Menadrasa.* To r. M. 34. To l. Kh. *ma.* G. B.
502	" **S.** ·95.	" Pl. VI.
	(μ) *Type: bust of king with javelin and Pallas; copper, square*	
503	Diademed bust of king to l. holding poised javelin. Above ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To r. ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Below ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ **W.** 140. **S.** ·8.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Menadrasa.* Pallas to r. with aegis and thunderbolt. To r. M. 15. G. B. Pl. VI.
504	" **S.** ·8.	"
505	" **S.** ·8.	As on No. 503; to r. M. 72.
	(ν) *Type: helmeted bust of king and Pallas; copper, square*	
506	As on No. 495. **W.** 82. **S.** ·75.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Menadrasa.* Pallas with aegis and thunderbolt to l. To l. M. 27. G. B. Pl. VI.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(ξ) *Type: elephant's head and club; copper, square*	
Æ 507	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Elephant's head with bell round neck. **W.** 38. **S.** ·6.	Club of Herakles. *Maharajasa tratarasa Menadrasa.* To r. A. To l. M. 34. G. B.
508	,,	,,
509		
510	,,	As on No. 507, but no monogram to l.
511	As on No. 507; in ex. A.	As on No. 507, but to r. Kh. *san.* G. B.
512	,,	,,
513		Pl. VI.
514	As on No. 507.	As on No. 507. To r. M. 15. To l. A.
	(ο) *Type: figure of king with title* ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ, *and panther; copper, square*	
515 [1]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Figure of king to r. in full war panoply. **W.** 130. **S.** ·9.	Panther or lion to l. *Maharajasa dhramikasa Menadrasa.* G. B. Pl. VI.

[1] There is a good specimen of this coin in the British Museum Collection, but on that the panther is turned to the right. Another type of panther ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ copper coin has Pallas on the obverse—see Cunningham's *Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East*, Pl. XII. 14. This coin is also in the British Museum.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) Hemidrachm with title ΔΙ ΚΑΙΟΣ as type (θ), but helmeted bust, and mounted horseman. White King, *Sale Cat.*, Pl. X. 964.	
	(ii) As (i), but instead of mounted horseman is a conventional figure of Nike. Unpublished. B. M.	
	(iii) As type (ι), but on reverse a prancing horse. Cunningham, Pl. XII. 1.	
	(iv) As type (ι), but Nike to l. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XII. 1.	
	(v) Variety of type (κ). *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XII. 3. In the B. M. is a coin with obverse of type (κ), and reverse of type (v).	
	(vi) As type (ι), but owl on reverse. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XII. 4.	
	(vii) Wheel. *B. M. Cat.*. Pl. XII. 7. Still unique.	Palm branch.
	(viii) As type (ο), but on obverse is figure of Pallas with shield at her feet. Cunningham, Pl. XII. 14.	
	(ix) As type (μ), but on reverse figure of Nike to r., and Kh. legend arranged as type (ι). Really a mixture of types (μ) and (ι). B. M.	
	(x) As on type (κ), but bust diademed only. B. M. Unpublished. Unique.	Lion's skin of Herakles. M. 70.
	(xi) As type (ο), but panther to r. B. M.	
	(xii) Elephant. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 11. Now in B. M.	Ankus.
	(xiii) Boar's head. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 12. Now in B. M.	Palm branch.
	(xiv) Bactrian camel. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 10. Original in Indian Museum—*I. M. Cat.*, vol. i, Pl. V. 11. Still unique, but much forged.	Ox-head.
	(xv) Bust to r. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 9. Also illustrated in Cunningham, and in Wilson's *Ariana Antiqua*. The original is lost, and I do not think any other genuine specimen exists. I have seen many forgeries all struck from the same dies. Several of the very rare types of Menander copper coin, e.g. type (xiii), are regularly forged.	Dolphin.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	EPANDER	
	(*α*) *Type: bust of king and Pallas; silver, round*	
Æ 516	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 34. **S.** ·7.	*Maharajasa jayadharasa Epadrasa.* Pallas to l. with aegis and thunderbolt. To r. M. 73. G. B. Pl. VI.
	(*β*) *Type: Nike and bull; copper, square*	
Æ 517	On three sides, inscription as on No. 516. Winged Nike to r. with palm and wreath. **W.** 150. **S.** ·9.	On three sides, inscription as on No. 516. Humped bull to r. In ex. M. 73 and M. 3. G. B. Pl. VI.
518	,, **S.** ·9.	,,
519	,, **S.** ·9.	As on No. 517, but to r. M. 73 only. G. B.
	Unrepresented types: None.	
	DIONYSIOS	
	(*α*) *Type: Apollo and tripod; copper, square*	
520	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ Apollo to r. holding arrow in both hands. Extremely rare. **W.** 240. **S.** ·85.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Diyanisiyasa.* Tripod-lebes. To r. M. 45 (Kh. *śi*). To l. Kh. *ji*. G. B. Pl. VII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) Type: Apollo and diadem; copper, square	
Æ 521	Apollo in incuse square as on No. 520, but no legend. **W.** 40. **S.** ·5.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 520. Royal diadem. G. B. Pl. VII. The name of the king is almost off the coin, so this may possibly be a coin of Apollodotos of whom the type is also known.

Unrepresented types:

(i) The silver hemidrachm. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XII. 9.
(ii) As type (α), but round. N. S. XIV.

ZOILOS

(α) Type: bust of king and Herakles; silver, round

Æ		
522	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΖΩΙΛΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r.	*Maharajasa dhramikasa Jhoïlasa.* Undraped figure of Herakles standing to front, crowned with ivy, holding wreath in r. hand, and club and lion's skin in l. To l. M. 67. G. B.
523	**W.** 34. **S.** ·7.	
524	,, **S.** ·65.	As on No. 522, but to l. M. 34. Pl. VII.
525	,, **S.** ·65.	As on No. 522, but in addition a little figure of Nike is standing on the left shoulder of Herakles, and crowning him. To l. M. 15. G. B. Pl. VII.

(β) Type: bust of king and Pallas; silver, round

526	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΖΩΙΛΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Jhoïlasa.* Pallas to l. with aegis and thunderbolt. To r. M. 62 and Kh. *sti.* To l. trident-battleaxe.
	S. ·65.	

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
527	Hemidrachm as No. 526.	As on No. 526, but instead of Kh. *sti* is Kh. *ji*.
528	,,	As on No. 527, but the trident-battleaxe is replaced by Kh. *ra*. G. B.
529	,,	As on No. 528, but a Kh. monogram in place of Kh. *ra*.
530	,,	As on No. 526. To r. M. 62 and Kh. *ga*. To l. Kh. *gri*.
531	,,	As on No. 526. To r. M. 62 and Kh. *ha*. To l. Kh. *sti*.
532	,,	As on No. 526. To r. M. 62 and Kh. *ha* and *stri*. To l. Kh. monogram.
533	,,	As on No. 526. To r. M. 62 and Kh. monograms. To l. Kh. monogram.
534	,,	As on No. 526. To r. M. 50. Pl. VII.
535	,,	As on No. 526.
536		To r. M. 50. To l. Kh. *ri*.
537	,,	As on No. 526. To r. M. 50. To l. BI.
538	,,	As on No. 526. To r. M. 50. To l. M. 45 (Kh. *ṣi*).

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
539	As on No. 526.	As on No. 526. To r. M. 51. To l. Kh. *bu.*
540	As on No. 526, but name of king written ΖΩΙΛΟΥ.	As on No. 526. To r. M. 51.
Æ	*(γ) Type: Apollo and tripod; copper, round*	
541	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΖΩΙΛΟΥ Apollo to r. holding arrow in both hands. In l. field a small elephant. **W.** 240. **S.** 1·1.	Kh. legend as on No. 526. Tripod-lebes. To r. Kh. *a.* To l. Kh. *ra.*
542	,, **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 541. To r. Kh. monogram. To l. Kh. *di.* G. B.
543	,,	,,
544	,,	As on No. 542, but in poor condition.
545	,,	As on No. 542. To r. Kh. *a.* To l. Kh. *stra.* G. B. Pl. VII.
	(δ) Type: elephant and tripod; copper, round	
546	In reel and pellet border, elephant moving to r.; no legend. **W.** 30. **S.** ·6.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Jhoïlasa.* Tripod-lebes. To r. Kh. *śi.* To l. Kh. *ri.* G. B. Pl. VII.
547	,, **S.** ·6.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
548	As on No. 546. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 546. To r. Kh. *a*. To l. Kh. *ra*.
549	,, **S.** ·7.	As on No. 546, but monograms illegible. G. B.

Unrepresented types:

(i) Similar to type (γ), but square. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XII. 13. I have heard of only one other specimen of this extremely rare coin.
(ii) Head of Herakles in lion's skin. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXII. 2. Æ Genuine specimens in B. M. and Cabinet de France. Much forged.
(iii) Variety of type (γ). N. S. XIV.

Bow in case, and club, enclosed by ivy-wreath.

APOLLOPHANES

(α) Type: bust of king and Pallas; silver, round

Æ 550	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΟΥ Helmeted bust of king to r. **W.** 35. **S.** ·65.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Apalavinasa.* Pallas to l. with aegis and thunderbolt. To r. M. 62 and Kh. *ma*. To l. Kh. *hi*. G. B. Pl. VII.

Unrepresented types: None.

ARTEMIDOROS

(α) Type: bust of king and Artemis; silver, round

551	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 128. **S.** 1.	*Maharajasa apadihatasa Atrimitorasa.* Artemis to l. clad in skins, drawing a bow, quiver at back. To l. M. 74. Pl. VII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
552 *	As on No. 551. **S.** 1·05.	As on No. 551. G. B.
	(β) Type: Victory; silver, round	
553	As on No. 551. **W.** 37. **S.** ·7.	Inscription as on No. 551. Winged Nike to r. with palm and wreath. To r. M. 75. G. B. Pl. VII.
554	,, **W.** 37.	,, G. B.
	(γ) Type: Artemis and bull; copper, square	
Æ		
555	Inscription on three sides as on No. 551. Artemis facing, drawing arrow from quiver at back. **W.** 130. **S.** ·75.	Inscription on three sides as on No. 551. Bull to r. In ex. M. 28. G. B. Pl. VII.
556	,, **S.** ·65.	As on No. 555; in ex. M. 39.
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) Similar to type (α), but helmeted bust; hemidrachm only. Now in B. M.	
	(ii) Male figure to front; copper, square. Bilingual legends as on type (γ). B. M. Unpublished and unique.	Panther to l. M. 5.
	(iii) Artemis to l. holding out bow. Small square copper coin. N.S. XIV.	Bull to r.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	ANTIMACHOS NIKEPHOROS	
	(α) Type: Victory and horseman; silver, round	
Æ 557	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Legend runs continuously round the coin. Winged Nike to l. with palm and fillet. To l. M. 34. **W.** 37. **S.** ·65.	*Maharajasa jayadharasa Aṁtimakhasa.* King on horse prancing to r. Pl. VII.
558	Hemidrachm as No. 557.	,, G. B.
559–564	,,	,,
565	As on No. 557, but to l. M. 27.	,,
566–569	,,	,,
570	As on No. 557, but to l. M. 70.	,,
571	As on No. 557, but to l. M. 15.	,,
572	,,	,, G. B.
	(β) Type: aegis and wreath; copper, square	
Æ 573[1]	On three sides inscription as on No. 557. Aegis with Gorgon's head. **W.** 150. **S.** ·95.	On three sides inscription as on No. 557. Wreath and palm. In ex. M. 27. G. B. Pl. VII.

[1] Coin *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. VIII. 4, has been attributed to Antialkidas, but is really a coin of Antimachos of this type.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 574	As on No. 573. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 573. G. B.

Unrepresented types: None.

PHILOXENOS

(α) Type: bust of king and horseman; silver, round

Æ 575	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 151. **S.** 1·05.	*Maharajasa apaḍihatasa Philasinasa.* King on horseback to r. M. 34. G. B.
576	,, **S.** 1·1.	,, M. 76. Pl. VII.
577	As on No. 575, but bust of king is helmeted. **S.** 1·05.	As on No. 575; in lower field Σ and M. 39. G. B. Pl. VII.

(β) Type: bust of king and horseman; silver, square

578	On three sides inscription as on No. 575. Helmeted bust of king to r. **W.** 37. **S.** ·65.	On three sides inscription as on No. 575. King on horseback to r. Monogram deleted. G. B. Pl. VII.
579	,, **S.** ·55.	As on No. 578; in ex. Σ and M. 39.
580	,, **S.** ·6.	As on No. 578; in ex. M. 42.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
581	As on No. 578, but king wears diadem only. **S.** ·55.	As on No. 578; in ex. M. 34. G. B.
582	,, **S.** ·6.	,,
583	,, **S.** ·6.	As on No. 578; in ex. M. 38. Pl. VII.
	(γ) *Type: Demeter and bull; copper, square*	
Æ		
584	On three sides inscription as on No. 575. Demeter standing to l. with r. hand raised and cornucopiae in l. M. 39. **W.** 130. **S.** ·85.	On three sides inscription as on No. 575. Bull to r. In ex. Σ.
585	,,	,,
586	**S.** ·8.	G. B.
587–589	,, **S.** ·8.	,,
590	As on No. 584, but M. 34. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 584, but in ex. Kh. *va*. Pl. VII.
591	As on No. 590.	As on No. 590.
592		
593	,,	,, G. B.
594	,,	As on No. 590, but no mark in exergue.
595		

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 596	As on No. 590.	As on No. 594. G. B.
597	As on No. 590, but no monogram. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 594, but in ex. M. 77. G. B.
598	,,	,,
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) As type (α), but on obverse king helmeted to l. and thrusting javelin. Didrachm size only. B. M.	
	(ii) Sun-god facing; copper, square. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XIII. 9. Extremely rare. Forged.	Nike.

NIKIAS

(α) Type: bust of king and warrior; silver, round

Æ 599 [1]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 37. **S.** ·7.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Nikiasa.* Warrior fully accoutred to l. holding palm in l. hand. To l. M. 39. Pl. VII.

(β) Type: bust of king and horseman; copper, square

Æ 600 [2]	ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC CΩΤΗΡΟC ΝΙΚΙΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 130. **S.** ·8 × 1.	On three sides inscription as on No. 599. Rider on horse prancing to r.

[1] The silver hemidrachms of Nikias are extremely rare, and are considerably forged. Though the word ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on this specimen is blundered, yet its workmanship, texture, and general appearance make its authenticity certain. I have seen one or two casts of this coin.

[2] Note the late forms of the letters on these copper coins of Nikias, which are also peculiar in being without monogram. One or two specimens are known on which the letters are normal. Cp. coins Nos. 172 and 212 of Antialkidas.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
601	As on No. 600. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 600.
602	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r. **S.** ·8.	,, G. B. Pl. VII.
603	,, **S.** ·7 × ·9.	,,

Unrepresented type:

As type (*β*). *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XIII. 12.	Æ	Dolphin twined round anchor.

HIPPOSTRATOS

(*α*) *Type: bust of king and city goddess; silver, round*

Æ		
604	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 155 (looped). **S.** 1·1.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Hipustratasa.* City goddess to l., carrying cornucopiae. To r. Kh. *a*. To l. M. 78.
605	,, **S.** 1·05.	,, G. B.
606	,, **S.** 1·15.	,, G. B. Pl. VIII.
607	,, **S.** 1·1.	,, G. B.
608	,, **S.** 1·15.	,, G. B.
609[1]	,, **W.** 36. **S.** ·65.	,, G. B. Pl. VIII.

[1] The hemidrachms of Hippostratos are extremely rare. There are three in this Collection.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) Type: bust of king and horseman, with title ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ; *silver, round*	
Æ 610	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 135. **S.** 1·15.	*Maharajasa tratarasa mahatasa jayaṁtasa Hipustratasa.* King in full panoply on horse prancing to r. To r. M. 79. To l. Kh. *maṃ.* In ex. Kh. *pri.* G. B. Pl. VIII.
611	,, **S.** 1·05.	,, G. B.
612	,, **S.** 1·1.	,, G. B.
613	,, **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 610, but in ex. Kh. *lo.*
614	,, **S.** 1·15.	As on No. 610, but in ex. M. 80 only. G. B. Pl. VIII.
615	,, **W.** 37. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 610. G. B. Pl. VIII.
	(γ) Type: as type (β), but without title ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ; *silver, round*	
616	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 37. **S.** ·75. Didrachm in B. M.	*Maharajasa tratarasa jayaṁtasa Hipustratasa.* As on No. 614. G. B. Pl. VIII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(δ) *Type: as type (β), but standing horse; silver, round*	
Æ		
617	As on No. 610. **S.** 1·15.	As on No. 610, but horse is standing to r. To r. M. 79. To l. Kh. *maṁ.* In ex. Kh. *pa.* G. B. Pl. VIII.
618	,, **S.** 1·15.	,, G. B.
619	,, **S.** 1·05.	As on No. 617, but in ex. Kh. *na.* G. B.
620	,, **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 617, but in ex. Kh. *sra.* G. B.
621	,, **S.** 1·15.	As on No. 617, but nothing in exergue. G. B.
	(ε) *Type: Apollo and tripod; copper, square*	
Æ		
622	Apollo to r. carrying arrow in both hands. To l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Above, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ To r. ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ **W.** 140. **S.** ·9.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Hipustratasa.* Tripod-lebes. To r. Kh. *a.* To l. M. 78. G. B.
623	,,	,,
624	**S.** ·9 × ·75 and ·9.	G. B.
625	,,	,,
626	**S.** ·8.	
627	,, **S.** ·8.	,, Pl. VIII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ	*(ζ) Type: Apollo and tripod; copper, round*	
628	As on No. 622, but round. **W.** 212·5. **S.** 1·2.	As on No. 622, but round. To l. M. 80. G. B. Pl. VIII.
	(η) Type: enthroned deity and horse; copper, square	
629	Inscription as on No. 622. Deity on square-backed throne. **W.** 90. **S.** ·85. Large size known.	Kh. legend on three sides *Maharajasa tratarasa jayatasa Hipustratasa.* Within reel and pellet border, horse standing to l. To l. M. 80. G. B. Pl. VIII.
630	,, **S.** ·9 × ·75.	,, G. B.
	(θ) Type: triton and city goddess; copper, square	
631	Inscription as on No. 622. Triton holding dolphin and rudder. **W.** 270. **S.** 1·1.	Kh. legend as on No. 622. City goddess to l. with mural crown and palm. To r. Kh. *a.* To l. M. 78. G. B. Pl. VIII.
	Unrepresented types: None.	

THEOPHILOS

	(α) Type: Herakles and cornucopiae; copper, square	
632	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ Bust of Herakles to r. with club over l. shoulder. **W.** 120. **S.** ·8.	*Maharajasa dhramikasa Theüphilasa.* Cornucopiae. To l. M. 34. Pl. VIII.
633	,, **S.** ·8.	,, G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) Type: Herakles and club; copper, square	
Æ 634[1]	Inscription as on No. 632. Bust of Herakles to r. wrapped in lion's skin. **W.** 114. **S.** ·9.	Inscription as on No. 632. Club. To r. M. 39. G. B. Pl. VIII.
	Unrepresented type: The silver hemidrachm. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 3. Now in B. M.	
	AMYNTAS	
	(α) Type: bust of king and Zeus Nikephoros; silver, round	
Æ 635	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ AMYNTOY Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 33. **S.** ·65.	*Maharajasa jayadharasa Amitasa.* Zeus with long sceptre seated to l. on throne; Nike on his outstretched r. hand. To l. M. 81. G. B.
636	,, **S.** ·7.	As on No. 635, but to l. M. 71. Pl. VIII.
	(β) Type: bust of king with sceptre and Pallas; copper, square	
Æ 637	Bust of king to r. in Phrygian cap with sceptre over shoulder. To l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Above, ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ To. r. AMYNTOY **W.** 140. **S.** ·8.	Inscription as on No. 635. Draped figure of Pallas to l. with shield and spear. To l. M. 42. G. B. Pl. VIII.

[1] This unique coin was in the White King Cabinet and has come to the Museum via the Bleazby Collection. It was published by Mr. Vincent Smith in his paper 'Numismatic Notes and Novelties', *J.A.S.B.*, 1897.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(γ) *Type: bust of king without sceptre and Pallas; copper, square*	
Æ 638	As on No. 637, but king does not carry sceptre. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 637; to l. M. 71.
639	,, **S.** ·85.	As on No. 637; monogram deleted.

Unrepresented types:

(i) The didrachm, helmeted bust to r. Didrachm known of this type only. Unique: much forged. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XIV. 9.
(ii) As type (α), but king wears flat cap (*kausia*). B. M. Cunningham, Pl. XIII. 2.
(iii) As type (α), but diademed bust of king to l. thrusting javelin. B. M.
(iv) As type (iii), but bust is helmeted. B. M. Unpublished.

TELEPHOS

(α) *Type: enthroned Zeus and warrior; copper, square*

640[1]	Zeus to l. on throne with long sceptre in l. hand, and r. arm outstretched. To l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Above, ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ To r. ΤΗΛΕΦΟΥ **W.** 126. **S.** ·9 × ·75.	To r. *Maharajasa.* Above, *kalanakramasa.* To l. *Teliphasa.* Male figure, with cloak and cap, walking to r. with r. arm outstretched and long spear over l. shoulder. Below the spear is a conical object which may be a pilos; cp. a similar object on coin No. 131. To r. M. 82. Pl. VIII.
641	,, **S.** ·9 × ·75.	,, (poor)

[1] A hemidrachm of Telephos was discovered about the year 1841, and for many years the existence of this Indo-Graecian king remained known from this one specimen. Two more are now in the Berlin Museum, and were published in Von Sallet's monograph *Die Nachfolger Alexander des Grossen in Indien.* Recently one or two copper coins of Telephos of two different types have come to light. Type (ii) was published by Mr. Vincent Smith in 'Numismatic Notes and Novelties', Part III, *J.A.S.B.*, 1898. I published type (α) in N. S. XIV, from a good specimen in my own Cabinet. Since this latter publication I have

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	Unrepresented types: (i) The silver hemidrachm. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXII. 7. (ii) Inscriptions and obverse design as type (*a*), but on the reverse is a crouching figure to r., possibly a city goddess. Now in B. M. Æ	

PEUKOLAOS

(*a*) *Type: Artemis and city goddess; copper, square*

Æ 642[1]	Artemis standing to front drawing arrow from quiver at back with r. hand. [Greek legend on three sides: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΥΚΟΛΑΟΥ] **W.** 135. **S.** ·85 × ·75.	Crowned city goddess to l.; palm in l. hand, and flower-like object in r. [Kh. legend on three sides: *Maharajasa dhramikasa tradarasa Peükulaäsa.* To l. M. 95.] G. B. Pl. VIII.

Unrepresented types: None.

acquired the two additional specimens of this second type which are now in the Lahore Museum.

Of the hemidrachm Sir Alexander Cunningham remarked that its strange types offer nothing whatever to guide us in assigning Telephos a position either in time or place, and that its single monogram is not found on the coins of any other Greek prince. He surmised that Telephos may have ruled either in Peshawar or in the North-West Punjab for a few months just prior to the reign of Hermaios.

The monogram on the hemidrachms of Telephos is not only common to them and to his copper coins of type (*a*), but is also found on the biga type of the silver coins of the Indo-Scythic ruler Maues (Moa), and on a copper coin of Maues. Copper coin type (ii) bears a monogram $\frac{A}{T}$ which is only found elsewhere on square copper coins of Maues. As regards design, the crouching figure on type (ii) is unique in the entire Indo-Greek series, but the walking figure on the reverse of type (*a*) somewhat resembles that on the hemidrachm of Agathokleia. The obverse copper coin design is similar to the reverse design of the silver coins of Hermaios, and to that of the Maues silver pieces of the biga type.

We are then to look for kinship in time and place with Maues, and this agrees very well with Cunningham's tentative conclusions.

[1] This coin is in extremely poor condition, but I have inserted the legends and mint-mark from a fairly good specimen in the British Museum. A copper coin of Peukolaos was published by Mr. Vincent Smith in 'Numismatic Notes and Novelties', Part III, *J.A.S.B.*, 1898.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	STRATO I WITH STRATO II	
	(α) Type: bust of Strato I and Pallas; silver, round	
Æ 643 [1]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ ΣΤΗΡC ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ - - - - - Diademed bust of aged king to r. **W.** 36. **S.** ·6.	*Maharajasa - - - - - - - - - sa ca̱sa priyapita Stratasa.* Pallas to l. with aegis and thunderbolt. To r. Kh. *ri.* G. B. Pl. VIII.
644	As No. 643; same part of Greek inscription visible. **S.** ·6.	Similar to No. 643.
	(β) Type: Apollo and tripod; lead, round	
Lead 645	Traces of Greek legend as on No. 643. Apollo to r. holding arrow in both hands. **W.** 133. **S.** ·8.	Traces of Kh. legend. Tripod-lebes. To r. Kh. *vi.* To l. Kh. *ga.*
646	,, **S.** ·8.	As on No. 645, but to l. Kh. *spa.*

[1] These coins were attributed by Cunningham to a Strato II, son of Strato I, but Professor E. J. Rapson has shown that:

(i) The coins bear the joint names of Strato Soter and Strato Philopator, who may be termed Strato I and Strato II, the Strato I being identical with the Strato already known from his coins;

(ii) Strato Philopator (Strato II) is not the son but is the grandson of Strato Soter (Strato I);

(iii) the aged bust on the coins must be that of the first Strato.

The full Kharoṣṭhi inscription on the type of coin No. 643 is

Maharaja̱sa tratarasa Stratasa, potrasa ca̱sa priyapita Stratasa.

'(The coin) of King Strato Soter, and of his grandson Strato Philopator.'

These conclusions are contained in a paper 'Coins of the Graeco-Indian Sovereigns Agathocleia, Strato I Soter, and Strato II Philopator', *Corolla Numismatica*, Oxford, 1906.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Lead		
647	As on No. 645. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 645, but to r. Kh. *ba*. Pl. VIII.

Unrepresented types: None.

HERMAIOS

(*a*) *Type: diademed bust of king and enthroned Zeus; silver, round*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
648	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 145. **S.** 1.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Heramayasa.* Zeus radiate seated to l. on throne; long sceptre in l. hand; r. arm outstretched. To r. M. 83. G. B.
649	,, **S.** 1.	As on No. 648, but to r. M. 84, and under throne Kh. *sa*. Pl. IX.
650	As on No 648, but square form of Greek letter O, thus □. **S.** 1.	As on No. 648; to r. Kh. *ga*; to l. M. 85 G. B.
651	,, **S.** 1.	As on No. 648; to r. M. 87 and Kh. *ma*; to l. M. 86.
652	As on No. 648. **W.** 37. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 648; to r. M. 88. G. B.
653	,, **S.** ·65.	,, G. B.
654	,, **S.** ·75.	As on No. 648; to l. M. 38. G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
655	Hemidrachm as No. 648.	As on No. 648; to l. M. 61. G. B.
656	,,	As on No. 648; to r. M. 37. G. B.
657	,,	As on No. 648; to r. M. 24. G. B. Pl. IX.
658	,,	As on No. 648; to r. M. 85.
659	,,	As on No. 648; to r. M. 89.
660	,,	As on No. 648; to l. M. 80.
661	,,	As on No. 648.
662	As on No. 650.	As on No. 648; to r. M. 91; to l. M. 90.
Æ	*(β) Type: as type (α), but copper, round*	
663	Similar to No. 648. **W.** 143. **S.** 1.	Similar to No. 648; to l. M. 92. G. B.
664	,, **S.** 1.	,,
665	,, **S.** 1.	As on No. 663, but to l. M. 93. G. B.
666	,, **S.** 1.	,, G. B. Pl. IX.
667	,, **S.** 1.	,, G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
668–673	As on No. 663. **S.** 1.	As on No. 665.
674	,,	As on No. 663, but monogram
675	**S.** 1.	deleted.
	(γ) *Type: as type* (β), *but with legends* ΣΤΗΡΟΣΣΥ *and* ***mahatasa***; *copper, round*	
676[1]	As on No. 663, but inscription illegible. **W.** 56. **S.** ·75.	*Maharajasa maha* - - - - As on No. 663. To r. Kh. *pra* and M. 94. To l. monogram similar to M. 86. G. B.
677	- - - - ΟΣ ΣΥ - - - ΑΙΟΥ	*Maha* - - - *Heramayasa.*
678	As on No. 663. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 676.
	(δ) *Type: bust of king and horse; copper, square*	
679	Radiate bust to r. of king in Phrygian cap. To l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Above, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ To r. ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ **W.** 125. **S.** ·75.	Horse standing to r. To r. *Maharajasa.* Above, *tratarasa.* To l. *Heramayasa.* Pl. IX.
680	,,	,,
	S. ·7.	G. B.
681	,,	,,
	S. ·8.	

[1] Coins Nos. 676 to 678 are of the type of Cunningham, Pl. XIV. 14. The full legends are probably ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗΡΟΣΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ and *Maharajasa mahatasa Heramayasa.*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(ϵ) Type: bust of king and Nike; copper, round	
Æ 682[1]	- - - - ΤΗΡΟΣ Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 45. **S.** ·65.	- - - - *sa mahatasa Heramayasa.* Winged Nike to l. with palm and wreath. To r. M. 94. Pl. IX.
683	ΒΑCΛ - - - ΕΡΜΟΥ **W.** 29. **S.** ·6.	- - - *sa rajarajasa* - - - As on No. 682; to r. M. 94; to l. Kh. *pra.* G. B.
684 685	As on No. 683, but legends illegible. **S.** ·6.	„ G. B.
686–688	„ **S.** ·65.	„
689	„ **S.** ·6.	*Maharajasa* - - - As on No. 682.
690	„ **S.** ·65.	As on No. 682, but Nike facing; legend and monograms rubbed. G. B.
691	„ **S.** ·65.	„
692	„ **S.** ·6.	As on No. 682, but Nike turned to r. Uncertain monogram to l.

[1] Coins Nos. 682 to 692 are of the type of Cunningham, Pl. XIV. 15. The full legends are ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗΡΟΣΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ and *Mahajarasa rajarajasa mahatasa Heramayasa.* Types (δ) and (ϵ) have the same Greek legend as the joint coins of Hermaios and Kadphises I. For remarks on the Greek form ΣΤΗΡΟΣΣΥ see footnote to the Kushān Section of this Catalogue, Coin No. 1. The Kharoṣṭhi legend on type (ϵ) makes it a link between the Indo-Greek coins proper and those of the Sākas.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) As type (*a*), but helmeted bust; didrachm and hemidrachm size in B. M. Cunningham, Pl. XIV. 8.	
	(ii) Mounted horseman to r.; legends as on type (*a*). Hemidrachm now in B. M. Unique.	Enthroned Zeus as on type (*a*).
	(iii) Cunningham, Pl. XIV. 10. Æ Now in B. M.	

HERMAIOS AND KALLIOPE

(*a*) *Type: conjugate busts and mounted king; silver, round*

Æ		
693	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗΣ Conjugate diademed busts of king and queen to r. **W.** 37. **S.** ·65. Known only in hemidrachm size.	*Maharajasa tratarasa Heramayasa Kaliyapaya.* King panoplied and armed on horse prancing to r. M. 38. G. B. Pl. IX.
694–696	,,	,,
	S. ·65.	G. B.
697	,,	,,
698	**S.** ·65.	
	Unrepresented types: None.	

SUPPLEMENTARY

Obverse	Reverse
(i) Diademed head of Zeus to r. Æ Tetradrachm. B. M. Probably a coin of Alexander struck in or near India.	Eagle with head turned to l., and thunderbolt. Greek legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Pl. IX.
SOPHYTES	
(ii) Helmeted head of king to r. Æ Drachm. *B. M. Cat.*	Cock. Pl. IX.
DEMETRIOS	
(iii) Diademed bust of king to r. Æ Tetradrachm. B. M.	Pallas armed. Pl. IX.
EUKRATIDES WITH HELIOKLES AND LAODIKE	
(iv) Helmeted bust of king to r. Æ Tetradrachm. *B. M. Cat.*	Conjugate busts of Heliokles and Laodike. Pl. IX
PLATO	
(v) Helmeted bust of king to r. Æ Tetradrachm. *B. M. Cat.*	Deity in quadriga. Pl. IX.
STRATO WITH AGATHOKLEIA	
(vi) Conjugate busts of Strato and Agathokleia. Æ Didrachm. B. M. E. J. Rapson, *Corolla Numismatica.*	Pallas to l. Pl. IX.
STRATO WITH AGATHOKLEIA	
(vii) Diademed bust of Agathokleia. Æ Hemidrachm. B. M. E. J. Rapson, *Corolla Numismatica.*	Armed male figure to r. Pl. IX.
THEOPHILOS	
(viii) Diademed bust of king to r. Æ Hemidrachm. B. M.	Herakles. Pl. IX.
BHADAYAŚA	
(ix) Early imitation of Strato's currency. Æ Hemidrachm. B. M. E. J. Rapson, *Corolla Numismatica.*	Pl. IX.
TELEPHOS	
(x) Figure with serpent tails. Æ Hemidrachm. Bodleian Library Collection. Two duplicates in the Berlin Museum.	God and goddess standing to front. Pl IX.

SECTION II

COINS OF THE INDO-SCYTHIANS AND INDO-PARTHIANS

INTRODUCTION

THE first Section of this work has treated of the coins of the Greek invaders of North-West India. We now come to the next in chronological order of the foreign lines which are known to us chiefly through their coins, the so-called Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian dynasties. The Indo-Scythian, Kushān, and White Hun invasions mark the subjection of the extreme North-West of India to tribes which came from regions of Central Asia. Apart from the coins and the scanty inscriptions, the only information we can glean as to the Indo-Scythians and their immediate successors, is to be found in the *Rājataraṅginī*,[1] the Sanskrit metrical chronicle of Kashmir, in the official annals of the Chinese dynasties, and in the records of those Chinese pilgrims who visited the sacred Buddhist sites in Northern India.

According to Chinese accounts, the Sākas—Se or Sok—a nomad horde living to the west of the Chinese Empire, were driven out of their lands by another nomad horde, the Yue-chi, and migrating into Ki-pin (Kashmir) about the end of the second century B.C., spread over a region which roughly corresponded with the present provinces of Sistan, Sind, and the North-West Panjab. They overthrew the Greek power in these parts, and established a new kingdom east and west of the River Indus which is known as Indo-Scythia. The Greeks of Kabul probably maintained their independence. According to Cunningham, there were three distinct dynasties of Sāka or Indo-Scythian rulers whose names have been preserved to us on their coins: one proceeding from Vonones and his lieutenants Spalahores and Spalagadames, holding to the west of the Indus; a second from Maues or Moa, and Azes, in the Panjab; and a third in Sind and Western Central India, to which the great satrap Nahapana belonged. The coins of the three prominent kings Maues, Azes, and Azilises, are found chiefly in the Panjab, and rarely in Afghanistan. These three rulers certainly preceded the Kushān conqueror Kujula Kadphises, with whom they seem to have had nothing in common, whereas

[1] Translated by Sir Aurel Stein.

their connexion with the Sāka dynasty of Vonones is undoubted, as joint coins of Azes and Spaliriśes are known, and Spaliriśes was a member of the Vonones dynasty.

The name of Vonones is found in the Greek coin legends in the form ΟΝΩΝΟΥ, and the corresponding Kharoṣṭhi legends contain the names of two of his relatives, Spalahora (Spalahores) and Spalagadama (Spalagadames). That the latter were subordinate to Vonones is certain from the fact that the name and titles of Vonones are given in the Greek script as ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ, while Spalahora is merely called brother of the king, and Spalagadama is the son of Spalahora. On a square copper coin the Greek form of *Spalahorasa* is given as ΣΠΑΛΥΡΙΟΣ, the presumed nominative of which is ΣΠΑΛΥΡΙΣ. We also possess similar coins struck by one Spaliriśa (Spaliriśes) as 'brother of the king', with a Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ, translated into the Kharoṣṭhi as *Maharajabhrata dhramiasa Spaliriśasa*, '[coin] of the pious Spaliriśa, brother of the king'. Again, other coins exhibit Spaliriśa as king on his own account with the usual Greek suzerain titles. The king referred to in the first of these two types of Spaliriśa, can hardly be any other than Vonones, and the legitimate inferences seem to be that Spaliriśa was another brother of Vonones, who survived both Spalahora and Vonones, and succeeded the latter on the throne.

Two types of coin, one silver and the other copper, exhibit the Greek legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ, and the Kharoṣṭhi legend *Maharajasa mahatakasa Ayasa*. It follows that Spaliriśa employed a presumed relative named Aya as his representative or viceroy. All the above coins belong exclusively to Sistan and the regions west of the Indus, and cease abruptly with the viceregal coinage of Aya.

But coins bearing the name of Aya, and a Greek inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ, which are obviously very closely related to the issues of the Vonones family, are found in great abundance in the Panjab, and scarcely at all in Sistan (Drangiana) and Qandahar (Arachosia). The tacit assumption has always been made that Azes, the king of the Western Panjab, is identical with Azes, the Arachosian viceroy of Spaliriśa. But the coins of Maues, though related to those of Azes, are earlier and better in style, and Maues was certainly a suzerain king in the Western Panjab. So it is generally held that Azes succeeded Maues, and about the same period must have relinquished his rights in regions west of the Indus.

These conclusions, as set out by Mr. Vincent Smith in his paper, 'The Indo-Parthian Dynasties', *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgen-*

ländischen Gesellschaft, Leipzig, 1906, are direct interpretations of the coin inscriptions. He rightly shows that a coin described by Edward Thomas and Cunningham as a joint type of Vonones and Azes, is really a coin of Maues, and so the supposed connexion between Vonones and Azes disappears. But there are joint types, both in silver and copper, of Azes and Azilises. Azes struck one or two scarce coins bearing his own name in Greek on the obverse, and that of Azilises in Kharoṣṭhi on the reverse. The legends are ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ, and *Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayiliṣasa*. Then again we have a very scarce joint type with exactly similar inscriptions to those just chronicled, but the name in Greek is ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ, and in Kharoṣṭhi is *Ayasa*. Mr. Vincent Smith postulates that these two joint types, when considered together, prove that Azilises, before his accession to independent power, was the subordinate viceregal colleague of an Azes, and that an Azes, similarly, was subsequently the subordinate viceregal colleague of Azilises. The two princes named Azes cannot be identical, and they must be distinguished as Azes I and Azes II. Mr. Vincent Smith holds that this necessary inference is fully confirmed by minute examination of the immense mass of coins bearing the name of Azes alone, which readily fall into two classes—one well executed, with good Greek legends, the other semi-barbarous, with debased, and often corrupt, Greek inscriptions. He concludes that Azes II was the grandson of Azes I, and son of Azilises, who undoubtedly succeeded Azes I.

Whether this evidence by itself is weighty enough to warrant so important a conclusion, is a matter of opinion. I know it is generally held that Azes came before Azilises, but the coins are so far our only testimony, and the silver coins of Azilises are better executed and earlier in style than those of Azes. The best didrachms of Azes compare unfavourably with the fine silver coins of Azilises with Zeus obverse, and Dioskouroi reverse, and with other rare silver types of Azilises. If Azilises preceded Azes, then, following Mr. Vincent Smith, we must have Azilises I and Azilises II, instead of Azes I and Azes II. The differences in type and style between the abundant issues of Azes can be adequately explained by reasons of locality alone, operating through a long reign.

The dynasties of Maues and Vonones coined extensively in silver and copper, but like the Indo-Greek princes, they did not strike gold. A possible exception to this last statement is the unique gold piece in this Collection which bears the name Aṭhama, and is certainly of either Indo-Scythian or Indo-Parthian fabric. No inscription containing the names of Maues or Vonones, or of their immediate successors, has yet been found, but the coins prove that Azes must have employed in his

administration Indian servants such as the general Aspavarma, son of Indravarma. The name of Aspavarma also occurs on coins represented in this Collection, which I have shown are probably to be attributed to Gondophares, thus providing a link between the Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian dynasties.

Cunningham makes Gondophares the founder of a separate dynasty in succession to that of Maues, Azes, and Azilises. Abdagases was his nephew, and other members of the line were Orthagnes, Pakores, and Sanabares. The names of these kings are Parthian, and the busts on their coins closely resemble those of the contemporaneous rulers of Parthia. The planetary symbol, ☿, is generally found on the coins of Gondophares and Abdagases, and was termed by Cunningham the Gondopharian symbol.

The name of Gondophares occurs in the Christian tradition connected with the Apostle Thomas. '*The Acts of Thomas* contain certain statements which discoveries made in recent years have enabled us to test in the light of actual history. The narrative tells us that the Apostle Thomas, much against his will and inclination, had to undertake the work of preaching the Gospel to the Indians; and that to induce him to obey the mandate he had received, our Lord appeared to him in person, and sold him to Habbān, a minister of King Gondophares of the Indians, who had been sent to Syria in search of a competent builder, able to undertake the construction of a palace for his sovereign. Thomas in his company left by sea for India, which was reached after a rapid passage. Both proceeded to the Court, where Thomas was presented to the king, and undertook the erection of the building' (*India and the Apostle Thomas*, by A. E. Medlycott). It is stated that Thomas made many converts, including Gondophares himself and his brother Gad, and ultimately met a martyr's death.

The name of Gondophares, in the Kharoṣṭhi *Guduphara* or possibly *Gandapharna*, is found in various texts and versions of these Apocryphal Acts of Thomas, as Gudnaphar, Goundaphoros, Gundaforus, and Gundoforus. It is a remarkable fact that after the lapse of so many centuries, the actual existence of this king has been proved by the discovery of his coins in India. The first specimen was found by Masson in Afghanistan about the year 1834, and since then many have come to light. Their find-spots show that this ruler must have held Kabul, Qandahar, Sistan, and the West and South Panjab. His reign probably lasted thirty or forty years, and covered the middle of the first century A.D. The name of Gondophares occurs in an inscription on the well-known Takht-i-Bahi stone, now in the Lahore Museum.

The name of Gad, mentioned by tradition as the brother of Gondophares, possibly occurs in the Kharoṣṭhi legend on the coins of Orthagnes. A reference is invited to the footnote on this point in the body of the Catalogue.

Subordinate members of this dynasty are the satraps Zeionises, son of Manigul, Kharahostes, son of Arta, and Arsakes Theos. Probably the last king of the line was an anonymous ruler who is known on his coins merely by his titles of the King of Kings, the Great Saviour. His currency is found in copper only, and is extremely common all over the Panjab, as well as in Qandahar and in the Kabul Valley. All the coins without exception bear a three-pronged symbol, , which was evidently the peculiar device of this prince, but there is a total absence of Greek monograms. Certain issues bear the single Kharoṣṭhi *akṣara vi* in the field. The rule of this nameless king must have been both long and extensive. Why he should have remained anonymous is still a puzzle, though many investigators have attempted a solution of the mystery.

In the above account of Vonones, Maues, and their successors, I have followed Cunningham. A modern view is expressed in Mr. Vincent A. Smith's article, 'The Indo-Parthian Dynasties', to which I have already alluded in this Introduction. Mr. Vincent Smith holds that the key to these problems is obtainable from the history of Parthia. Remarking on the square copper coin of Maues with horse obverse and bow-case reverse, Von Sallet observed in his *Nachfolger Alexanders des Grossen* that 'this fine coin is remarkable on account of the completely Arsakidan types, which occur especially on the reverses of the copper money of Arsakes VI (Mithradates I), and were exactly copied by the hitherto imperfectly known Arsakes Theos of Bactria. Without indulging in further conjectures, we must maintain that both these pieces indicate an Arsakidan rather than an Indo-Scythian origin for Maues.' Mr. Vincent Smith quotes this observation, and holds that Maues was a Parthian chieftain who, about 120 B.C., during the troubles which ensued upon the death of Mithradates I, made himself king of the Western Panjab, which seems to have formed an integral part of the Parthian dominions for a few years. Vonones was another Parthian chief who about the same time became king of Sistan and the Indian borderland. There is no adequate justification for describing the coins of Azes, Vonones, and the rest as coins of the Sākas. According to this view the terms Indo-Scythian and Sāka disappear, and the dynasties under discussion become simply Indo-Parthian.

I have already stated that the invasion of these Sāka, or Parthian, chiefs preceded that of the Kushān leader, Kujula Kadphises, who

swept away the last remnants of Greek authority as represented by Hermaios, and annexed Kabul to the growing Kushān empire about the year A.D. 50. Thus the Sāka dominion overlapped that of the Greeks, and it is supposed that some of the later Greek princes were driven out of the Panjab into the mountains, Artemidoros perhaps to Kashmir, and Dionysios, Zoilos, and the second Strato to Kangra. Late in the first century A.D., all the minor states of the Panjab, both Greek and Parthian, were absorbed by the second Kadphises into the Kushān monarchy.

With the exceptions that Gondophares is mentioned in a single inscription and in a well-known early Christian tradition, both of which have been already touched upon, coins are our sole source of direct knowledge of the Indo-Scythic and Indo-Parthian dynasties. Of the rulers called Indo-Parthian in this Catalogue, I suppose the only ones of undoubted Parthian lineage are Gondophares, Abdagases, Orthagnes, Sanabares, Pakores, and Arsakes Theos. I can only say of the others that perhaps they fall more naturally into this Section than into the third Section. Zeionises and Kharahostes may have been satraps of Taxila, and Rajāvula was probably of Sāka descent. Heraos has been called a Sāka, and a Kushān, and the types of the coins of Soter Megas ally him both to the Kushāns and to the Indo-Parthians. Hyrkodes, Phseigacharis, and Sapaleizes are nondescripts. The subject is a difficult one, and the correct and full solution of all the problems involved must await the discovery of adequate epigraphical evidence.

For further information on this period I can refer the reader to the publications already mentioned in this Introduction, and in the Introduction to the first Section, and to the following:

Dr. J. Marquart, *Ērānšahr*. Berlin, 1901.

V. A. Smith, 'The Kushān or Indo-Scythian Period of Indian History', *J. R. A. S.*, 1903.

R. D. Banerji, 'The Scythian Period of Indian History', *Indian Antiquary*, 1908.

There are Dr. Fleet's 'Moga, Maues, and Vonones', *J. R. A. S.*, 1907, and other papers by the same authority, and introductory remarks in the papers, 'White Huns and Kindred Tribes in the History of the Indian North-West Frontier', by Sir Aurel Stein, *Indian Antiquary*, 1905, and F. W. Thomas's, 'The Date of Kanishka', with subsequent contributions by other specialists on the same subject, *J. R. A. S.*, 1913.

The Lahore Museum Collection of Indo-Scythic and Indo-Parthian coins is very good, and the number of unrepresented types is quite small. It contains an unpublished, unique silver coin of Maues, and

a similar piece of Azilises. Attention is directed to the superb silver coins of Azilises, nearly all of which came from the Bleazby Collection. The rarer silver types of this king are known from coins which are either unique, or at the most not more than two or three in number. All the silver types are shown here. The issues of Azes are excellently represented; there is the rare coin of Spaliriśes as the king's brother; and the gold piece bearing the name of Aṭhama, a coin which is unique of its kind.

As regards the Parthian series, there is a new and unpublished type of the satrap Kharahostes, and the coin which may contain the name of Soter Megas. This was published in my paper 'Two Coins of Soter Megas', *J. R. A. S.*, July, 1913. The Cabinet includes one or two specimens of the piece which I have attributed to Gondophares and Aspavarma. Apart from these coins there is nothing particularly noteworthy, but the Collection is thoroughly representative.

COINS OF THE INDO-SCYTHIANS

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	MAUES (MOA)	
	(α) Type: Zeus and Nike; silver, round	
Æ 1	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥΟΥ Zeus carrying long sceptre, standing to l. with r. arm outstretched. **W.** 135. **S.** 1.	*Rajatirajasa mahatasa Moasa.* Winged Nike to r. with wreath and palm. To r. M. 1. G. B. Pl. X.
2	,, **S.** 1·1.	,,
3	,, **W.** 35. **S.** ·75.	,, To r. M. 2. G. B. Pl. X.
	(β) Type: enthroned deity and Zeus Nikephoros; silver, round	
4[1]	Greek legend as on No. 1. Enthroned deity to r. with long sceptre in l. hand and r. arm outstretched. **W.** 36. **S.** ·7.	Kh. legend as on No. 1. Zeus with long sceptre standing to l., with Nike on outstretched r. hand. To r. Kh. *mi.* To l. Kh. *ta.* G. B. Pl. X.
	(γ) Type: elephant's head and caduceus; copper, round	
Æ 5[2]	In border of reels and pellets, elephant's head to r. with trunk upraised and bell round neck; no legend. **W.** 130. **S.** 1.	Caduceus. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΜΑΥΟΥ M. 2. G. B. Pl. X.

[1] This coin is unpublished and unique.

[2] This type is modelled on that of a copper coin of Demetrios—No. 21. It is the commonest of the copper coins of Maues. All the specimens known to me bear monogram M. 2.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
6–8	As on No. 5. **S.** 1.	As on No. 5. G. B.
9	,, **S.** 1·1.	,,
	(δ) Type: Artemis and bull; copper, round	
10	Greek legend as on No. 1. Artemis radiate to r., with veil floating round her head. **W.** 135. **S.** 1.	Kh. legend as on No. 1. Humped bull to l. To l. M. 3. G. B. Pl. X.
11	,, **S.** ·95.	,, To l. M. 2.
12	,, **S.** 1.	,, Monogram illegible.
	(ε) Type: lunar deity and Nike; copper, square	
13	On three sides ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΜΑΥ ΟΥ Lunar goddess with long sceptre standing to front between two star-like ornaments. **W.** 168. **S.** 1 × ·8.	On three sides *Rajatirajasa mahatasa Moasa.* Winged Nike to l. with wreath and palm. To r. Kh. *sa.* To l. Σ. Pl. X.
14	,, **S.** ·85.	As on No. 13, but no monogram to r., and to l. M. 4. G. B.
	(ζ) Type: enthroned Zeus and city goddess; copper, square	
15	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 13. Zeus with long sceptre in l. hand to l. on throne; r. hand extended to a small radiate deity to l. **W.** 144. **S.** ·9.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 13. City goddess with turreted crown standing to front, veil in r. hand and long sceptre in l. To l. M. 4. G. B. Pl. X.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(η) *Type: standing Zeus and male deity; copper, square*	
Æ 16	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 13. Zeus carrying long sceptre standing to l. with r. arm outstretched. **W.** 141. **S.** ·95.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 13. Male deity with pointed cap standing to front. To l. M. 4. G. B. Pl. X.
	(θ) *Type: Apollo and tripod; copper, square*	
17	On three sides ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΑΥΟΥ. Apollo standing to front with arrow in r. hand and bow in l. To l. Π. **W.** 35. **S.** ·55.	On three sides *Maharajasa Moasa.* Within dotted border a tripod-lebes. G. B.
18	,, **S.** ·5.	,, Pl. X.
19 Two coins	,, **S.** ·5.	,,
	(ι) *Type: Poseidon with trident and Bacchante; copper, square*	
20[1]	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 13. Poseidon standing to front with long trident in l. hand and r. foot resting on a small radiate figure underneath him; r. hand on knee. **W.** 180. **S.** ·95.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 13. Female figure standing to front between trees (possibly a Bacchante among vines). To r. M. 5. Pl. X.
21	,, This coin has been struck twice by the same die in different positions. **S.** ·95.	,, To l. M. 4.

[1] On the smaller coins of this type Poseidon stands with right arm outstretched.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
22	As on No. 20. Indistinct monogram in r. field. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 20. To l. Kh. *pri.* G. B.
	(κ) *Type: Poseidon with trident, thunderbolt, and Bacchante; copper, square*	
23	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 13. Poseidon standing to front with long trident in l. hand, and r. foot resting on a small radiate figure underneath him; hurls thunderbolt with r. hand at a small figure to r. **W.** 120. **S.** ·8.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 13. Design as on No. 20. To r. Kh. *a.*
	(λ) *Type: Poseidon with thunderbolt and Bacchante; copper, square*	
24	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 13. Poseidon as on No. 23, but grasps an object (possibly an aplustre or a palm-branch) with his l. hand, to which a small figure is clinging, at whom he hurls thunderbolt with his r. hand. **W.** 125. **S.** ·85.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 13. Design as on No. 20. To l. M. 1. G. B.
	(μ) *Type: male deity with club, and goddess; copper, square*	
25	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 13. Male deity striding to l. with flowing draperies, holding club in r. hand and long spear or sceptre in l. Monogram to l., but illegible. **W.** 180. **S.** 1.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 13. Goddess to r. with flowing draperies. Monograms deleted. G. B. Pl. X.
26	,, **S.** 1 × ·85.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(*ν*) *Type: king on horseback and Nike; copper, square*	
Æ 27	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 13. King on horseback to r. with couched lance. **W.** 170. **S.** 1 × ·8.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 13. Winged Nike to l. with wreath and palm. To l. M. 1. G. B. Pl. X.
	(*ξ*) *Type: king on horseback and goddess; copper, square*	
28	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 13. King on horseback to r. with whip. **W.** 135. **S.** 1 × ·85.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 13. Goddess striding to r. with flying draperies; long sceptre over l. shoulder. In r. upper field Kh. *dami.* G. B.
	(o) *Type: elephant and seated king; copper, square*	
29	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 13. In square frame elephant with wreath in uplifted trunk running to r. **W.** 140. **S.** ·9.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 13. In square frame king to front seated cross-legged on raised cushion. In r. upper corner M. 1.
30	,, **S.** ·9.	,,
31	,, **S.** ·9.	,, G. B. Pl. X.
	(*π*) *Type: running elephant and bull; copper, square*	
32	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 13. In square frame elephant to r. holding wreath as on No. 29. **W.** 140. **S.** ·9.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 13. Humped bull to r. To r. M. 1. G. B. Pl. X.
33	,, **S.** ·95.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(ρ) Type: elephant walking and bull; copper, square	
Æ 34	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 13. Elephant walking to l. with trunk down. Inscriptions illegible. **W.** 130. **S.** ·95.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 13. Bull to l. G. B. Pl. X.
	(σ) Type: horse and bow; copper, square	
35	Horse to r. To r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ To l. ΜΑΥΟΥ **W.** 66. **S.** ·8.	Bow in case. To r. *Maharajasa.* To l. *Moasa.* To l. M. 2. Pl. X.
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) The biga type of silver coin known in the didrachm, hemidrachm, and square hemidrachm sizes, all now in the B. M. Cunningham, Pl. II. 1, 2, 3. The square hemidrachm is the only known square silver coin of the Indo-Scythians.	
	(ii) Mounted horseman. Cunningham, Pl. II. 7. Round Æ	Deity with shield or wheel.
	(iii) Herakles. Cunningham, Pl. II. 9. Round Æ	Lion.
	(iv) Standing male figure with ankus. Cunningham, Pl. II. 13. Æ Two specimens in B. M.	Aegis.
	(v) Zeus Nikephoros enthroned; before him forepart of elephant with upraised trunk. Æ *B. M. Cat.*, p. 70, No. 14. Design taken from that on the silver coins of Antialkidas.	Herakles.
	(vi) As type (*θ*), but full-sized coin with the usual bilingual legends in their entirety. Æ In B. M. Imitated from type (*ε*) of Strato I.	

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	AZES	
	(1) *Type: mounted king with spear and standing Zeus; silver, round*	
Æ 36	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Mounted king to r. holding couched spear. In ex. Kh. letter (indistinct). Known in this size only. **W.** 142. **S.** 1·1.	*Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* Zeus standing to l. with long sceptre in l. hand, and r. arm outstretched. To r. Kh. *maṁ.* To l. M. 6. G. B. Pl. XI.
	(2) *Type: mounted king with spear and standing Zeus brandishing thunderbolt; silver, round*	
37	As on No. 36. **S.** 1.	Kh. legend as on No. 36. Zeus standing to front with long sceptre in l. hand and brandishing thunderbolt with r. To r. Kh. *a.* To l. M. 7. G. B.
38	,, In ex. Kh. *sa.* **W.** 145. **S.** 1·1.	,, G. B. Pl. XI.
39	,, **W.** 36. **S.** ·7.	,, G. B.
40	,, **S.** ·6.	,, Pl. XI.
	(3) *Type: mounted king with spear and standing Zeus holding thunderbolt; silver, round*	
41	As on No. 36. In ex. Kh. *ba.* **W.** 150. **S.** 1·1.	Kh. legend as on No. 36. Zeus standing to front with long sceptre in l. hand and holding thunderbolt in r. hand. To r. Kh. *a.* To l. M. 7.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ			
42	As on No. 41. **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 41.	
43	,, **S.** 1·1.	,,	
44	,, In ex. Kh. *sa.* **S.** 1·1.	,,	
45	,, Ex. blank. **S.** 1·1.	,, G. B.	
46	,, **S.** 1·1.	,, G. B.	Pl. XI.
47	,, **W.** 36. **S.** ·65.	,, G. B.	Pl. XI.
48	,, **S.** ·7.	,, G. B.	
49	,,	,,	
50	Same type but different style; cp. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XVII. 9. **W.** 150. **S.** 1.	To r. Kh. *ra.* To l. M. 8.	
51	,, (looped) **S.** 1.	,,	
52	,, **S.** 1.	,, To r. Kh. *lo.*	
53	,, **W.** 36. **S.** ·7.	,, To r. Kh. *dhra.*	

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(4) *Type: mounted king with whip and standing Zeus Nikephoros; silver, round*	
Æ		
54	Greek legend as on No. 36. Mounted king to r., holding whip in r. hand. To r. Kh. *a*. To l. Kh. *sa*. **W.** 152. **S.** 1.	Kh. legend as on No. 36. Zeus standing to l. with long sceptre in l. hand and Nike on outstretched r. hand. To r. Kh. *ra*. To l. M. 9.
55	,, To r. Kh. *saṁ* alone. **S.** 1.	,, To r. additional mon. M. 10. G. B.
56	,, To r. Kh. *gra*. **S.** 1.	,, Pl. XI.
57	,, To r. indistinct monogram. **S.** 1.	,,
58	,, To r. Kh. *sma*. **S.** 1.	,, G. B.
59	,, To r. Kh. *saṁ*. **S.** ·9.	,, but instead of Kh. *ra* is Kh. *bu*.
60	,, To r. Kh. *va*. **S.** ·9.	,,
61	,, To r. Kh. *la*. **S.** ·9.	,, but instead of M. 9 is M. 11.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
62	As on No. 54. To r. Kh. monogram. **S.** ·95.	Kh. legend as on No. 36, but *rajatirajasa* instead of *rajarajasa*. As on No. 54. To r. M. 10 and Kh. *dhra*. To l. M. 12.
63	,, To r. Kh. monogram. **S.** 1.	As on No. 54. To r. Kh. *saṁ*. To l. M. 13. G. B.
64	,, To r. Kh. *mi*. **S.** 1.	,, To r. Kh. *dhra* and *o*. To l. Kh. *oṁ* and M. 13.
65	,, To r. Kh. *ṭa*. **S.** ·9.	,, To r. Kh. *bra* and *sa*. To l. Kh. *bu*. G. B.
66 Three coins	,, To r. Kh. *a*. **W.** 36. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 54.
67 Two coins	,, To r. M. 13.	,, G. B.
68 Two coins	,, To r. Kh. *ḍa*.	As on No. 55.
69	,, To r. Kh. *me*.	,,
70 Two coins	,, To r. Kh. *ga*.	,,
71	,, To r. Kh. *ṭa*.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
72	As on No. 54. To r. Kh. *pra.*	As on No. 55.
73	To r. Kh. *ba.* ,,	,, but Kh. *dhra* instead of Kh. *ra.*
74 Three coins	To r. Kh. *sa.* ,,	,,
75	To r. Kh. *ma.* ,,	As on No. 61, but Kh. *a* instead of Kh. *bu.*
76	To r. Kh. *sa.* ,,	As on No. 61, but Kh. *ña* instead of Kh. *bu.*
77	To r. M. 14. ,,	As on No. 54. To r. additional mon. Kh. *sa.*
78 Two coins	To r. Kh. *ca.* ,,	As on No. 54. To r. additional mon. Kh. *a.*
79	,,	,, To r. Kh. *ba* and *ri.* To l. M. 9.
80	To r. ○. ,,	,, To r. Kh. monogram. To l. M. 9.
81 Four coins	To r. Kh. *u.* ,,	,, To r. Kh. *ra* and *pa.* To l. M. 9.
82	To r. Kh. *mi.* ,,	,, Additional monogram to r. A.
83 Two coins	To r. Kh. *sa.* ,,	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
AR		
84	As on No. 54. To r. Kh. *mi.*	As on No. 54. To r. M. 15 and Kh. *jhaṁ.*
85	,, To r. Kh. *sa.*	,,
86 Five coins	,, To r. Kh. *bu.*	,, To r. Kh. *saṁ.* To l. M. 16.
87 Four coins	,, To r. Kh. *caṁ.*	,,
88 Five coins	,, To r. Kh. *de.*	,,
89	,, To r. Kh. *sa.*	,,
90 Two coins	,, To r. Kh. *saṁ.*	,, To r. Kh. *dhra* and *a.* To l. M. 16.
91	,, To r. Kh. *mi.*	,,
92	,, To r. Kh. *de.*	,,
93	,, To r. Kh. *iṁ.*	,, To r. Kh. *jiṁ.* To l. M. 16.
94	,, To r. Kh. *bra.*	,, To r. Kh. *a.* To l. M. 16.
95	,, To r. Kh. *ba.*	,, To r. Kh. *si* and A. To l. M. 16.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
96	As on No. 54. To r. Kh. *ba.*	As on No. 54. To r. Kh. monograms.
97 Two coins	To r. Kh. *de.* ,,	,, To r. Kh. *a* and 8. To l. M. 16.
98	To r. Kh. *ba.* ,,	,,
99 Two coins	To r. Kh. *ha.* ,,	,, but instead of Kh. *a* is Kh. *aṁ.*
100 Two coins	To r. Kh. *bu.* ,,	,,
101	To r. Kh. *sa.* ,,	,,
102	To r. Kh. *ṭa.* ,,	,,
103 Three coins	To r. Kh. *la.* ,,	,, To r. Kh. *ma* and *sa.* To l. M. 16.
104	To r. Kh. *de.* ,,	,, To r. Kh. *bu.* To l. M. 12.
105 Two coins	To r. Kh. *sa.* ,,	As on No. 62.
106 Four coins	,,	,, but instead of M. 10 is M. 17.
107	To r. Kh. monogram. ,,	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
108	As on No. 54. To r. Kh. *de.*	As on No. 106.
109	To r. Kh. *ka.* ,,	,,
110 Two coins	To r. Kh. *pra.* ,,	As on No. 54. To r. M. 12. To l. A and Kh. *dhra.*
111	To r. Kh. *ga.* ,,	,, but instead of A is Kh. *jha.*
112	To r. Kh. *saṁ.* ,,	,, but instead of A is 8.
113	To r. Kh. *de.* ,,	,, To r. Kh. *so.* To l. Σ.
114	To r. Kh. *saṁ.* ,,	,, To r. additional mon. M. 13.
115	To r. Kh. *sa.* ,,	,,
116	To r. Kh. *kaṁ.* ,,	,, but instead of M. 13 is M. 16.
117	To r. Kh. *ña.* ,,	G. B. ,,
118	To r. Kh. *ṭa.* ,,	,, To r. M. 10, Π, and Kh. *a.* To l. M. 11.
119	To r. Kh. *de.* ,,	,, To r. 8 and Kh. *a.*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ **120** Two coins	As on No. 54. To r. Kh. *ku.*	As on No. 54. To r. Kh. *saṁ.* To l. M. 18. G. B.
121	,, To r. Kh. *ra.*	,,
122	,, To r. Kh. *sa.*	,, Pl. XI.
123	,,	As on No. 64.
124 Two coins	,, To r. Kh. *ṭhu.*	As on No. 54, but Zeus has a different head-dress, possibly a helmet. To r. Kh. monogram. To l. M. 9.
125 Five coins	,, To r. Kh. monogram.	,, To r. 8 and Kh. *su.*
126 Ten coins	Similar to Nos. 124 and 125.	Pl. XI.

(5) *Type: mounted king with spear and Pallas with thunderbolt; silver, round*

127	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King on horseback to r. holding couched lance. **W.** 141. **S.** 1·05.	*Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* Pallas to l. with aegis and thunderbolt. To r. Kh. *a.* To l. M. 19. G. B. Pl. XI.
128	,, **S.** 1.	,,
129	,, **S.** 1·1.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ			
130	As on No. 127. **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 127. G.B.	
131	,, In ex. Kh. *pri.* **S.** 1·05.	,,	
132	,, **S.** 1·1.	,,	
133	,, In ex. Kh. *si.* **S.** 1·1.	,,	
134	,, No Kh. monogram. **S.** 1.	,,	
135	,, **S.** 1·15.	,,	
136	,, To r. Kh. *da.* **S.** 1·05.	,, To r. M. 16. G. B.	
137	,, To r. Kh. *pri.* **S.** 1.	,,	
138	As on No. 127. **W.** 35. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 127. G. B.	
139	,, To r. Kh. *ga.* **S.** ·65.	,,	
140	As on No. 127. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 136.	
141	,, To r. Kh. *da.* **S.** ·65.	,,	Pl. XI.
142 Two coins	,, To r. Kh. *pri.*	,,	

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
143 Two coins	As on No. 127. To r. Kh. *sa.*	As on No. 136.
144	,, To r. Kh. *ga.*	,,
	(6) *Type: mounted king with whip and Pallas standing to left; silver, round*	
145	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King on horseback to r. holding whip in r. hand. To r. Kh. *ga.* **W.** 143. **S.** 1.	*Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* Pallas standing to l. with shield on l. side and r. arm outstretched to l. To r. M. 20. To l. Kh. *a.* G. B. Pl. XI.
146	,, To r. Kh. *saṁ.* **W.** 35. **S.** ·65.	,,
147	,, **S.** ·65.	,,
148	As on No. 145. **S.** ·7.	,, G. B. Pl. XI.
	(7) *Type: mounted king with whip and Pallas standing to right with outstretched arm; silver, round*	
149	As on No. 145. To r. Kh. *ri* or *ti.* **W.** 140. **S.** ·95.	Kh. legend as on No. 145. Pallas standing to r. with r. arm outstretched and shield and spear on l. side. To r. M. 12. To l. A and Kh. *ri.*
150	,, **S.** ·95.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
151	As on No. 149.	As on No. 149, but *rajatirajasa*.
152	To r. another Kh. monogram. **S.** ·95.	To r. M. 16. To l. M. 21.
153	As on No. 149. **S.** 1.	,,
154	,,	,,
155	To r. Kh. *la*. **S.** 1.	To r. M. 22. To l. Φ and M. 15. G. B.
156	,, To r. Kh. *sa*. **S.** 1.	,, To l. M. 15 alone. G. B.
157	,, To r. Kh. *so*. **S.** 1.	As on No. 149. To r. M. 26. To l. M. 23. G. B. Pl. XI.
158	,,	,,
159	To r. Kh. *sa*. **W.** 35. **S.** ·6.	To r. M. 11. To l. M. 24. Pl. XI.
160	,,	,,
161	To r. Kh. *la*. **S.** ·65.	
162	,,	,, G. B.
163	,, To r. Kh. *da*.	,, G. B.
164	,, To r. Kh. *ṭha*.	,, G. B.
165	,, To r. Kh. *de*.	,, To r. M. 25. To l. M. 19. G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(8) *Type: mounted king with whip and Pallas standing to r.; silver, round*	
Æ 166	As on No. 145. To r. Kh. *ka.* **W.** 34. **S.** ·6. Didrachm also known. Cunningham, *Coins of the Sakas*, Pl. V. 13.	As on No. 145, but r. arm is by side. To r. M. 26. To l. M. 23. G. B. Pl. XI.
	(9) *Type: mounted king with whip and Pallas crowning herself; silver, round*	
167	As on No. 145.	Kh. legend as on No. 145.
168	To r. Kh. *saṁ.* **W.** 36. **S.** ·7. Also in didrachm size, *B.M.Cat.*, Pl. XVIII. 4; very rare.	Pallas standing to front with shield on l. arm and spear at her back; she crowns herself with her r. hand. To r. M. 7. To l. Kh. monogram.
169	,,	,,
170		To r. M. 19. To l. Kh. *a.*
171	,,	,, G. B.
172	,,	,, To r. M. 24. To l. same Kh. monogram as on No. 167. Pl. XI.
173	,,	,, G. B.
174	,, To r. Kh. *so.*	,, G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
175 Two coins	As on No. 167. To r. Kh. *la.*	As on No. 167. G. B.
176	" but without *akṣara.*	" G. B.

(10) *Type: mounted king with whip and Poseidon standing to r.; silver, round*

177	As on No. 145. To r. Kh. *pra.* **W.** 148. **S.** ·95.	Kh. legend as on No. 145. Poseidon holding long trident standing to r. with r. arm outstretched. To r. Kh. *si.* To l. M. 27. Pl. XI.
178	" **W.** 34. **S.** ·6.	" G. B. Pl. XI.

(11) *Type: mounted king with spear and goddess with palm; silver, round*

179	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King on horseback to r. holding couched lance. **W.** 142. **S.** 1·05.	*Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* Goddess to l. with palm in l. hand and flames on outstretched r. hand. To r. Kh. *mi.* To l. M. 28 and Kh. *dhra.* G. B. Pl. XI.
180	"	"
181	**S.** 1·1.	
182	" To r. Kh. *dhra.* **S.** 1.	" To r. Kh. *sa.* To l. M. 27. G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
183	As on No. 179. **W.** 35. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 179. Pl. XI.
184	,, **S.** ·6.	,, To r. Kh. *si.* To l. M. 11. G. B.

(12) *Type: Zeus and Nike; silver, round*

185	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Zeus standing to l. with long sceptre in l. hand and r. arm outstretched. Known in this size only. **W.** 36. **S.** ·7.	*Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* Winged Nike to r. with palm and wreath. To r. M. 29.
186	,,	,, G. B.
187	,,	,, G. B. Pl. XI.

(13) *Type: king seated cross-legged and Hermes; copper, round*

Æ		
188	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King seated cross-legged to front on raised cushion with head turned to l.; sword or mace across body, and ankus in outstretched r. hand. To r. Kh. *vi.* **S.** ·85.	*Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* Hermes with caduceus in l. hand walking to l. with r. arm outstretched. To r. M. 10 and Kh. *ra.* To l. M. 9.
189	,, To l. Kh. *pra.* **S.** ·9.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
190	As on No. 189. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 188. Instead of M. 10 is A.
191 Two coins	,, **S.** ·9.	,,
192	,, **S.** ·9.	,, To r. Kh. *ru* alone.
193		,,
194	To l. Kh. *gra*. **S.** ·95.	G. B.
195	,, To l. Kh. monogram. **W.** 170. **S.** 1·15.	,, Pl. XI.
196	,, To l. Kh. *ku*. **S.** ·9.	,, To r. M. 10 and Kh. *a*. G. B.
197	,, **S.** 1.	,,
198	,,	,,
199	**S.** ·9.	To r. Kh. *de* alone.
200	,, To l. Kh. monogram. **S.** ·95.	,, G. B.
201	,,	As on No. 188.
202	To l. Kh. *jhaṁ*. **S.** ·95.	To r. Kh. *saṁ*. To l. M. 18. G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
203	As on No. 188. To l. symbol. **S.** ·95.	As on No. 201. G. B.
204	,, To l. Kh. *pa*. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 188. To r. Kh. *ba* and M. 10. To l. M. 21. G. B.
205 Two coins	,, **S.** ·85.	,,
206	,, **S.** ·85.	,,
207	,, **S.** ·7.	,,
208 Two coins	,, **S.** ·75.	,,
	(14) *Type: enthroned Demeter and Hermes; copper, round*	
209	Greek legend as on No. 188. Demeter seated on throne, r. arm extended, l. hand holding cornucopiae. **W.** 200. **S.** 1·1.	Kh. legend as on No. 188. Hermes to left, r. arm extended, caduceus in l. hand. To r. M. 24. To l. Kh. monogram. G. B.
210 211	,, **S.** 1·1.	,, G. B.
212 Two coins	,, **S.** 1.	,, G. B.
213–216	,, **S.** 1·1.	,,
217	,, **S.** 1·15.	,, Pl. XI.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(15) *Type: Hermes and standing Demeter; copper, round*	
Æ 218	Greek legend as on No. 188. Hermes standing to l. with caduceus in l. hand and r. arm extended. To l. M. 13. **S.** ·8.	Kh. legend as on No. 188 Demeter with cornucopiae standing to l. To r. Kh. *ba*. To l. M. 9. Pl. XII.
219	,, Cp. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XIX. 3. **S.** ·75.	,,
	(16) *Type: lion and standing Demeter; copper, round*	
220 Two coins	Barbarous Greek legend as on No. 188. Lion walking to r. In upper field O. **S.** ·75.	Kh. legend as on No. 188. Demeter with cornucopiae standing to l. To r. Kh. *a*. To l. M. 9.
221	,, **S.** ·7.	To r. Kh. *ti*. ,,
222	,, **S.** ·8.	To r. Kh. *vi*. ,, Pl. XII.
223	,, **S.** ·75.	,,
224	,, **S.** ·7.	,,
225	,, **S.** ·75.	To r. Kh. *ru*. ,,
226	,, **S.** ·75.	,, To r. Kh. *ba* and A.
227 Three coins	,, **S.** ·7.	As on No. 220.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
228 Three coins	As on No. 220. In upper field Kh. monogram. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 220. To r. Kh. *vi.*
229 Two coins	,, **W.** 33. **S.** ·6.	,, To r. Kh. *saṁ.* G. B.
230	,, **S.** ·6.	,,
	(17) *Type: mounted king with title* **dhramikasa,** *and standing Demeter; copper, round*	
231	Greek legend as on No. 188, but barbarous. King with whip on horseback to r. To r. M. 30. **W.** 145. **S.** ·85.	*Maharajasa mahatasa dhramikasa rajatirajasa Ayasa.* Demeter standing to front with r. arm extended and cornucopiae in l. hand. To r. Kh. mon. *ṣegaṣa.* Pl. XII.
232–237	,,	,,
238–240	,,	,, G. B.
	(18) *Type: Poseidon and Bacchante; copper, square*	
241[1]	On three sides ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Poseidon standing to front with long trident in l. hand and r. foot on shoulder of a small figure to l.; r. hand rests on knee. **W.** 170. **S.** 1·1.	On three sides *Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* Female figure standing to front between trees (possibly Bacchante among vines). To l. M. 29. G. B.

[1] Coins of this type seem commonly to have been restruck on suitable issues of the Greek kings. In this Collection there are two specimens restruck on coins of Apollodotos (type *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. X. 6) and Hippostratos respectively, while in the British Museum there is a specimen restruck on a large Hippostratos copper coin of type *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XIV. 8.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
242	As on No. 241.	As on No. 241.
243	**S.** 1.	G. B.
244	,,	,,
	This coin has been restruck on a large coin of Apollodotos of type Cunningham, *Coins of Alexander's Successors*, Pl. IX. 11, and *B.M.Cat.*, Pl. X. 6. **S.** 1·1.	G. B.
245	As on No. 241. **S.** 1·05.	,, G. B.
246	,, This coin has been restruck on a large coin of Hippostratos of type *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XIV. 6. **S.** 1 × 1·2.	,, G. B.
247	As on No. 241.	,,
248	**S.** 1.	
249	,, **S.** ·9.	,,

(19) *Type: male deity with club, and goddess; copper, square*

250	Greek legend as on No. 241. Male deity striding to l. with flowing draperies, club in r. hand and long sceptre in l. Cp. *B. M. Cat.*, p. 89, No. 185, and type (μ) of Maues. **S.** ·75.	Kh. legend as on No. 241. Goddess to r. with flowing draperies. To r. M. 29.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ	(20) *Type: mounted king and Pallas; copper, round*	
251	Barbarous Greek legend. King with whip on horseback to r. Kh. monograms *bhu* and *laṁ*. **W.** 145. **S.** ·8.	*Maharajasa rajatirajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* Pallas, armed, standing to r. To r. M. 16. To l. M. 31 and Kh. *dha*.
252	As on No. 251, but different Kh. monograms.	,, Pl. XII.
253	,, **S.** ·5.	,, G. B.
	(21) *Type: Herakles and horse; copper, square*	
254[1]	On three sides ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕ[ΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ] Herakles standing to front with club and lion's skin in l. hand, and wreath in r. hand with which he is crowning himself. To l. M. 32. **W.** 145. **S.** ·9.	On three sides Kh. legend, only partly visible, as on No. 241. Horse standing to r. Above it, Kh. *mi*. G. B. Pl. XII.
	(22) *Type: mounted king and seated Herakles; copper, square*	
255	In square frame mounted king to r. holding couched lance. To l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ To r. ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Below, ΑΖΟΥ **W.** 110. **S.** ·85.	In square frame Herakles seated to l. on rock with club resting on knee. On three sides *Maharajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* To r. M. 1. Pl. XII.

[1] This coin belongs to one of the types common to Azes and Azilises. I have published a coin of this type exhibiting both names, Azilises in Greek and Azes in Kharoṣṭhi—N. S. XIV.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(23) *Type: mounted king and standing Herakles; copper, square*	
Æ 256	In square frame mounted king to r. Greek legend, probably as on No. 255. This is coin No. 127 on p. 36 of the Rodgers Catalogue. It is still unique. **W.** 58. **S.** ·7.	In square frame Herakles standing to front with club and lion's skin in l. hand, and crowning himself with wreath in r. To r. *Maharajasa.* Above, [*rajarajasa*]. To l. *mahatasa.* Below, *Ayasa.* R. Kh. monogram. L. Kh. *sa.* Pl. XII.
	(24) *Type: bull and lion; copper, round*	
257	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Humped bull to r. In upper field M. 19. **W.** 220. **S.** 1.	*Maharajasa rajatirajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* Lion (or leopard) to r. In upper field M. 25. G. B.
258 259	,, In upper field M. 15, and to r. Kh. *jha.* **S.** 1·05.	,, In upper field M. 22. G. B.
260	,, In upper field M. 23, and to r. Kh. monogram. **S.** 1·1.	,, In upper field M. 26. G. B.
261 262	,, **S.** 1·1.	,,
263 264	,, In upper field M. 24, and to r. Kh. monogram. **S.** 1·15.	,, In upper field Kh. mon. *saṣi.* G. B. Pl. XII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 265 Two coins	As on No. 263. **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 263.
266 267	,, **S.** 1·1.	,,
268	,, **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 257. In upper field M. 11.
269 270	,, **S.** 1.	,,
271	,, In upper field M. 28, and to r. Kh. *śi*. **S.** 1·1.	,, In upper field M. 33. G. B.
272 273	,, **S.** 1·1.	,,
274	,, To r. Kh. *ka*. **S.** 1.	,,
275	,, In upper field M. 33. **S.** 1.	,, In upper field Kh. mon. *sraṁ*.
276 277	,, To r. Kh. *śi*. **S.** 1.	,,
278	As on No. 263. **W.** 107. **S.** 1.	As on No. 268. G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
279	As on No. 257. In upper field M. 24. **W.** 108. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 257. In upper field M. 22. G. B.
280	As on No. 275. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 275.
281	,,	,,
282	To r. Kh. *pra.* Restruck. **S.** ·8.	In upper field M. 31, and to r. Kh. *ra.*
	(25) *Type: elephant and bull; copper, round*	
283	Greek legend as on No. 257. Elephant walking to r. In upper field Kh. *a.* **W.** 210. **S.** 1.	*Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* Humped bull to r. In upper field M. 19 and Kh. *a.*
284	,,	,,
285	**S.** 1.	G. B.
286	,,	,,
287	No Kh. monogram. **S.** 1·1.	In upper field M. 19 and M. 28.
288	,,	,, Pl. XII.
	W. 110. **S.** ·85.	
289	,,	,,
	W. 100. **S.** ·9.	

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(26) *Type: elephant and bull; copper, square*	
Æ 289 *a*	Fragmentary Greek legend. Elephant to r. This coin is more probably an issue of Azes than of Maues or of Azilises. It differs from *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XIX. 12. **W.** 23. **S.** ·55 × ·45.	- - - *ra*[*ja*]*sa rajatira*[*ja*]*sa* - - - Bull to l.
	(27) *Type: mounted king and bull; copper, square*	
290	King on horseback to r. holding couched lance. To l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ To r. ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Below, ΑΖΟΥ Also known in smaller sizes. **W.** 187. **S.** ·9.	Bull to r. To r. *Maharajasa.* Above, *rajarajasa.* To l. *mahatasa.* Below, *Ayasa.* In upper field M. 19 and Kh. *a.*
291	,, **S.** ·9.	,, G. B.
292 293	,, To r. Kh. *śi.* **S.** ·9.	,, In upper field M. 19 and M. 28. G. B. Pl. XII.
294–297	,, To r. Kh. *sa.* **S.** ·9.	,, In upper field M. 15.
298 299	As on No. 290. **S.** ·85.	As on No 294. To r. additional Kh. *dhra.*
300	As on No. 294. Restruck. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 294.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
301	As on No. 290. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 294. Above, *rajatirajasa.* G. B.
302	„ **W.** 186. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 290. Kh. legend on three sides only. G. B.
303	„ **S.** 1 × ·9.	„
	(28) *Type: mounted king and bull; copper, round*	
304	As on No. 290, but round coin. **W.** 288. **S.** 1·15.	As on No. 290. Pl. XII.
	(29) *Type: king on Bactrian camel, and yak; copper, square*	
305	King on two-humped camel to r. with axe in extended r. hand and bow in case behind him. To l. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ To r. ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Below, ΑΖΟΥ **W.** 205. **S.** ·95.	Yak to r. On three sides *Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* To r. M. 8. G. B. Pl. XII.
306	„ **S.** 1.	„
307	„ **S.** 1·05.	„
	(30) *Type: Lakṣmī and bull; copper, round*	
308	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Goddess Lakṣmī standing to front with flower in raised r. hand. To l. complex Kh. monogram. To r. M. 28. **W.** 160. **S.** 1.	*Maharajasa rajatirajasa mahatasa Ayasa.* Humped bull to r. To r. Kh. *vi.* Pl. XII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(31) *Type: Hephaistos and lion; copper, square*	
Æ 309	On three sides Greek legend as on No. 308, the word AZOY plainly visible to r. Deity (Hephaistos, cp. No. 371) standing to front. To l. M. 11. In very poor condition—see Cunningham, *Coins of the Sakas*, Pl. VI. 7. **W.** 77. **S.** ·8.	On three sides Kh. legend as on No. 305. Lion to r.
	(32) *Type: mounted king and Pallas, with name of Aspavarma; copper, round*	
310[1]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ Mounted king with whip to r. To r. Kh. *age.* **W.** 160. **S.** ·8.	*Indravarmaputrasa Aspavarmasa strategasa jayatasa.* Armed Pallas to r. To r. M. 28. To l. M. 31. G. B.
311	As on No. 310, but under the horse additional Kh. *dha.*	,,
312	**S.** ·8.	G. B.
313	As on No. 310. **S.** ·8.	,,
314	,, **S.** ·8.	,, To l. additional Kh. *bha.*
315	,, **W.** 147. **S.** ·85.	,, To l. additional Kh. *ga.*

[1] The name of Azes is found on the Greek side, the side of honour, but is absent from the Kharoṣṭhi side. There is instead an inscription to the effect that the coin is the issue of Aspavarma, son of Indravarma, the victorious general. Aspavarma was apparently an Indian general and subordinate ruler of the suzerain monarch Azes. A reference is invited to coins Nos. 35–37 of the coins of the Indo-Parthians in this Catalogue, which I have attributed to Aspavarma as the *strategos* of Gondopharnes.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
316	As on No. 310, but under horse indistinct monogram. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 310.
317	As on No. 310. **W.** 151. **S.** ·85.	,, To l. Kh. *da.* Pl. XII.
318	,, **S.** ·8.	,, To l. Kh. *mo.*
	Unrepresented types :	
	(i) Mounted king with spear. Didrachm only. Cunningham, *Coins of the Sakas*, Pl. V. 1. Now in B. M.	Winged Victory to l.
	(ii) Elephant. Bodleian Collection. Small sq. Æ	Lion.
	(iii) As type (24), but square Æ. B. M.	
	(iv) Mounted king. *I. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX. 3. Sq. Æ	Lion.
	(v) King seated, as on type (13). *I. M. Cat.*, p. 48, No. 75. Æ	Pallas facing.
	(vi) Mounted king. N. S. XIV. Sq. Æ	Zeus Nikephoros, as on type (4).
	(vii) Mounted king. Mr. Vincent Smith, 'Numismatic Notes and Novelties', *J.A.S.B.* Rect. Æ	Thundering Pallas.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	AZES AND AZILISES	
	(a) Type: goddess with palm; silver, round	
Æ 319[1]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ King r. on horseback; holds couched lance. Cp. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXII. 9. **W.** 151. **S.** 1.	Kh. legend *Maharajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayiliṣasa.* Goddess standing to l.; holds in r. hand flames and in l. palm bound with fillet. Kh. *mi* in r. field; in l. field Kh. *saṁ* and M. 28. Pl. XIII.
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) As on No. 319, but ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ instead of ΑΖΟΥ. Cunningham, *Coins of the Sakas*, Pl. VII. 2. Didrachm. Now in B. M. Æ	Pallas hurling thunderbolt to l. Kh. legend as on No. 319, but *Ayasa* instead of *Ayiliṣasa.*
	(ii) Similar to (i), but king holds whip. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XX. 3. Hemidrachm. Æ	Zeus Nikephoros; Kh. legend as on (i).
	(iii) Herakles with wreath, club, and lion's skin; legend as on (i). N. S. XIV. Cp. Nos. 254, 357. Rect. Æ	Horse; legend as on (i).

[1] This coin is of the common type of the silver currency of Azilises and is also of a well-known silver type of Azes. The reverse design is that of a standing female figure with knotted hair. She does not wear a mural crown. Sir A. Cunningham remarks in his *Coins of the Sakas* that it is very doubtful for whom this female figure is intended. Professor H. H. Wilson calls her Victory, while Professor Gardner suggests a city (*B. M. Cat.*). Cunningham himself inclined to Demeter, or Tyche (Fortune). The object held on the outstretched right hand is regarded as uncertain by Cunningham and Gardner; Mr. Vincent Smith suggests a brazier with fire (*I. M. Cat.*, vol. i). A comparison with the gold coins of Huvishka on which the deity Pharro is depicted, e. g. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXVIII. 26, will, I think, leave little doubt that the object is a representation of flames, possibly issuing from some such receptacle as a brazier, if not from the hand itself.

In connexion with the joint coinage of Azes and Azilises, I may mention the theory of G. Hoffmann—*Auszüge aus syrischen Akten persischer Märtyrer*, Leipzig, 1880, p. 142—that the names are the same, one being a contraction of the other. He apparently was led to this erroneous conclusion because he did not recognize the existence of what is really a joint type. Such types are well known in the Indo-Greek series, e. g. joint types of Lysias and Antialkidas, of Vonones and his relatives, and of Spalirises and Azes.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	AZILISES	
	(*α*) *Type: mounted king and standing Zeus; silver, round*	
Æ 320	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ King on horseback r., holding ankus in r. hand; behind him bow. In r. field M. 34. **W.** 150. **S.** 1.	Kh. legend *Maharajasa rajatirajasa mahatasa Ayiliṣasa.* Zeus standing r. with r. arm outstretched and long sceptre in l. hand. In r. field Kh. *a.* In l. field Kh. *ya.* G. B. Pl. XIII.
321	As on No. 320, but ΑΖΙΛΙϹΟΥ instead of ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ **W.** 148. **S.** 1·05.	As on No. 320. In r. field Kh. *ta.* In l. field Kh. *a.*
322	As on No. 320. **W.** 36. **S.** ·6.	„ G. B. Pl. XIII.
	(*β*) *Type: standing Zeus Nikephoros and mounted Dioskouroi; silver, round*	
323	Legend as on No. 320. Zeus standing to l., with long sceptre in l., and Nike on outstretched r. hand. To l. M. 35. **W.** 148. **S.** 1·05.	Kh. legend as on No. 320. Mounted Dioskouroi with palms and levelled spears charging to r. To r. Kh. *pa.* In ex. Kh. *aṁ.* G. B. Pl. XIII.
324	„ **W.** 35. **S.** ·65.	„ G. B. Pl. XIII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(γ) *Type: as type (β), but enthroned Zeus Nikephoros; silver, round*	
Æ 325	As on No. 323, but Zeus is sitting to r. on throne. To r. M. 36. Unique. **W.** 151. **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 323. No monograms. G. B. Pl. XIII.
326	,, **W.** 36. **S.** ·65.	,, G. B. Pl. XIII.
	(δ) *Type: mounted king and standing Dioskouroi; silver, round*	
327	As on No. 320. To r. M. 36. **W.** 150. **S.** 1.	Kh. legend as on No. 320. Dioskouroi standing side by side armed with spears. No monogram. G. B. Pl. XIII.
328	,, **W.** 35. **S.** ·65.	,, G. B. Pl. XIII.
	(ε) *Type: mounted king and one of the Dioskouroi standing; silver, round*	
329	As on No. 320. To r. M. 37. **W.** 150. **S.** 1·05.	Kh. legend as on No. 320. One of the armed Dioskouroi standing facing, spear in r. hand and l. hand on hilt of sword. To l. Kh. monogram. G. B. Pl. XIII.
330	,, **W.** 37. **S.** ·65.	,, G. B. Pl. XIII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(ζ) Type: mounted king and Pallas; silver, round	
R 331	As on No. 320, but king holds couched lance, and bow is absent. Hemidrachm size also known. **W.** 137. **S.** 1.	Kh. legend as on No. 319. Pallas to l. hurling thunderbolt, with aegis on l. arm. To r. Kh. *a.* To l. M. 19. Pl. XIII.
	(η) Type: mounted king and Lakṣmī; silver, round	
332[1]	As on No. 320. **W.** 148.	Kh. legend as on No. 320. Indian goddess, Lakṣmī, standing facing on a lotus-flower with twin stalks and leaves. On each leaf stands a small elephant sprinkling water on the head of the deity. To r. Kh. *a.* To l. Kh. *ya.* G. B. Pl. XIII.
333	,, **W.** 35.	,, G. B. Pl. XIII.
	(θ) Type: mounted king and god and goddess; silver, round	
334[2]	As on No. 320. To r. M. 38. **W.** 150. **S.** 1·1.	Kh. legend as on No. 320. God and goddess standing to front; male deity carries long sceptre in l. hand, and points to r. with outstretched r. arm. Goddess has diadem in r. hand and bears mural crown; cornucopiae on l. arm. To r. Kh. mon. *spila.* To l. Kh. *pa.* G. B. Pl. XIII.
335	,, **W.** 36.	,, G. B. Pl. XIII.

[1] This design of the *abhiṣeka* of Lakṣmī is well known in sculpture. It also occurs on an unpublished early Hindu cast coin in the Cabinet of the Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., and on the coins of Jayagupta.

[2] According to Prof. Rapson, the male deity is Zeus. He conjectures that the goddess may perhaps be the tutelary deity of Puṣkalāvatī (*Notes on Indian Coins and Seals*, Part VI).

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(ι) *Type: mounted king and asyncretic deity; silver, round*	
Æ 336[1]	As on No. 320. **W.** 37.	Kh. legend as on No. 320. Goddess to l. with diadem in r. hand; shield, spear, and palm on l. arm; mural crown on head. Monogram missing. G. B. Pl. XIII.
	(κ) *Type: mounted king and goddess with palm; silver, round*	
337	As on No. 331, but Σ in ΑΖΙΛΙΣΟΥ is written Ϲ. **W.** 153. **S.** 1.	As on No. 319. To r. Kh. *mi.* To l. M. 28.
338	,, **W.** 149. **S.** ·95.	,, Additional Kh. *akṣara* to l.
339	,, **W.** 145. **S.** 1·05.	,, To r. Kh. *saṁ.* To l. M. 25 and Kh. *dhra.* Pl. XIII.
340[2]	As on No. 331. In ex. Kh. *pri.* **W.** 150. **S.** 1·1.	,, To r. Kh. *se.* To l. Gr. Σ. G. B.
341	As on No. 340, but no mon. **W.** 149.	,, G. B.

[1] Note the asyncretic panoply of the deity, a decidedly pantheistic type. This coin is unpublished and unique.

[2] The design and workmanship of Nos. 340 and 341 are superior to those of the remaining coins of the type in this Collection, and are separately illustrated in the *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XX. 10.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
342	As on No. 337. **W.** 147.	As on No. 340. To r. Kh. *si.* To l. Kh. *sa* and M. 39. G. B.
343	In upper field Kh. *ti.* **W.** 145.	To r. Kh. *si.* To l. M. 39. G. B.
344	To r. Kh. *saṁ.* **W.** 138.	”
345	As on No. 337. **W.** 36. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 337. G. B.
346	**W.** 34.	To r. Kh. *si.* To l. M. 40.
347	As on No. 340. **W.** 36.	As on No. 340. G. B. Pl. XIII.
348	As on No. 337. **W.** 32.	As on No. 343.
349 Two coins	To r. Kh. *tra.* **W.** 35–37.	”
350 Six coins	To r. Kh. *saṁ.* **W.** 34.	”

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
351 Two coins	As on No. 337. To r. Kh. *sa.* **W.** 33.	As on No. 343.
352	As on No. 337. **W.** 35.	,,

(λ) *Type: mounted king and seated Herakles; copper, square*

Æ		
353	On four sides ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙ ΛΙΣΟΥ In dotted frame king on horseback with whip to r. **W.** 123. **S.** ·85.	Kh. legend on three sides *Maharajasa mahatasa Ayiliṣasa.* In square frame naked Herakles with diadem, seated on a rock, resting club on knee. To r. M. 39 and Kh. *si.* Pl. XIV.
354	,, **W.** 107.	,,
355	,, **S.** ·9.	,,
356	,, **S.** ·7.	,,

(μ) *Type: Herakles and horse; copper, square*

357	On three sides Greek legend as on No. 353. Herakles standing to front, diadem in r., and club and lion's skin in l. hand. To l. M. 10. **S.** 1 × ·75.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 320, but name of king incomplete, and may be *Ayasa*; cp. N. S. XIV, § 82, coin 16. Horse to r. Monograms illegible. Pl. XIV.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(*ν*) *Type: king on horseback and bull; copper, square*	
Æ 358	As on No. 353, but king holds couched lance. **W.** 164. **S.** 1.	Kh. legend on four sides *Maha-rajasa rajarajasa mahatasa Ayili-şasa.* Bull to l. In upper field Kh. *se* and Gr. Σ. Pl. XIV.
359	,, **S.** 1·1.	,, Monograms illegible. G. B.
360	,, **S.** ·7.	,, but bull to r. and monograms in upper field as on No. 353. G. B.
	(*ξ*) *Type: king on horseback and elephant; copper, square*	
361	As on No. 358. **W.** 80. **S.** ·8.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 353. Elephant to r. Monograms in upper field as on No. 353.
362	,, **S.** ·85.	,, G. B. Pl. XIV.
	(*o*) *Type: elephant and bull; copper, square*	
363	Greek legend as on No. 357, but barbarous. Elephant to l. **S.** 1 × ·8.	Kh. legend as on No. 358, but on three sides only. Bull to l. To l. M. 37. G. B. Pl. XIV.
364	Greek legend as on No. 357. Elephant to r. **W.** 122. **S.** ·9 × ·75.	As on No. 363, but bull to r., and monogram to r. of bull.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(π) Type: standing king and deity; copper, square	
Æ 365	On three sides ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΙ ΛΙΣΟΥ King fully accoutred with helmet, shield, spear, and palm, to r. **S.** 1·1 × ·9.	Kh. legend on three sides *Maharajasa rajatirajasa mahatasa Ayilisasa.* Deity standing to r. with flowing veil, holding diadem. To l. Kh. *mi.* G. B.
366	,, **S.** 1 × ·8.	,, Pl. XIV.
367	,, **S.** 1.	,,
368	,, **S.** 1.	,,
	(ρ) Type: Hephaistos and lion; copper, square	
369	Greek legend as on No. 365. Deity standing to front; sceptre in r., tongs and hammer in l. hand. To l. M. 37. **S.** 1·1 × ·95.	Kh. legend as on No. 365. Lion striding to r. In upper field Kh. monogram as on No. 329. G. B. Pl. XIV.
370	,, **S.** ·9.	,, G. B.
371[1]	,, **S.** ·5 × ·6.	,, G. B.

[1] This coin was originally in the White King Collection, and is No. 269 of the *Sale Catalogue*. It is there described as an unpublished coin of Azes, and the deity is called Neptune. But it is undoubtedly a coin of Azilises of the type of the two larger coins which precede it here. These are good specimens, and show that the objects in the left hand of the deity, so far unelucidated, are tongs and hammer. The deity must therefore correspond with Hephaistos.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) Deity with mural crown enthroned to r. Cunningham, Pl. VIII. 6. Sq. Æ	Zeus Nikephoros with flowing draperies standing to l.
	(ii) Zeus Nikephoros standing to r. Cunningham, Pl. VIII. 7. Rect. Æ	Deity with flowing draperies standing to front.
	(iii) Standing male figure with palm over l. shoulder. Cunningham, Pl. VIII. 5. Rect. Æ	Bull to r.
	(iv) Laksmī between elephants. White King, *Sale Cat.*, Part I, Pl. IV. 299. Sq. Æ Known also in small size.	Goddess standing to front.
	(v) Male figure striding to l., with wreath in outstretched r. hand. Cabinet de France. Large sq. Æ Probably of Azilises.	Lion to r.

VONONES WITH SPALAHORES

(α) *Type: king on horseback and Zeus; silver, round*

Æ 372 Three coins	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΝΩΝΟΥ King on horseback to r. with couched spear. Didrachm size also known. **W.** 35. **S.** ·65.	Kh. legend *Maharajabhrata dhramikasa Śpalahorasa.* Deity (Zeus) radiate, standing to front, leaning on long sceptre in l., and with thunderbolt in r. hand. To r. M. 10.
373	,, **W.** 30. **S.** ·6.	,, To l. M. 41.
374	,, **S.** ·65.	,, G. B. Pl. XIV.

(β) *Type: Herakles and Pallas; copper, square*

Æ 375	Greek legend on three sides as on No. 372. Herakles standing to front crowning himself with r., and club and lion's skin in l. hand. **W.** 119. **S.** ·75.	Kh. legend on three sides as on No. 372. Pallas standing to l. with shield and spear. To l. probably M. 10.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 376	As on No. 375. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 375. To l. M. 41.
377	,,	,,
378	,,	,,
379	,,	,, G. B. Pl. XIV.
380	,,	,, G. B.
381	,,	,, G. B.

Unrepresented types: None.

VONONES WITH SPALAGADAMES

(α) Type: king on horseback and Zeus; silver, round

Æ 382	As on No. 372. Didrachm size also known. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 372, but Kh. legend *Śpalahoraputrasa dhramiasa Śpalagadamasa.* To l. M. 42. G. B. Pl. XIV.
383	,, **S.** ·65.	,, Mon. probably similar to M. 41. G. B.
384	,, **W.** 38. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 382.

(β) Type: Herakles and Pallas; copper, square

Æ 385	As on No. 375. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 375, but Kh. legend as on No. 382. To l. M. 42. G. B. Pl. XIV.

Unrepresented types: None.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	SPALYRIS (SPALAHORES) WITH SPALAGADAMES	
	(α) Type: mounted king and seated Herakles; copper, square	
Æ 386–389[1]	ΣΠΑΛΥΡΙΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ In square frame king on horseback to r. **W.** 122. **S.** ·85.	Kh. legend *Śpalahoraputrasa dhramiasa Śpalagadamasa.* Naked Herakles, diademed, sitting on rock, supporting club on knee. To l. M. 42. G. B. Pl. XIV.
390	,,	,,
391	**S.** ·85.	
392	,,	,, Square mon. similar to M. 41.
	(β) Type: as (α), but round	
393[2]	As on No. 386. **W.** 103. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 386.
	Unrepresented types: None.	
	SPALIRIŚES AS KING'S BROTHER	
	(α) Type: king on horseback and Zeus; silver, round	
Æ 394	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΣΠΑΛΙΡΙΣΟΥ King on horseback to r. with couched lance. **W.** 35. **S.** ·65.	Kh. legend *Maharajabhrata dhramiasa Śpalirišasa.* Zeus as on No. 372. To l. M. 43. G. B. Pl. XIV.
	Unrepresented types: None.	

[1] The Kharoṣṭhi legend on this coin is identical with that on No. 382, while the Greek legend is a translation of the Kharoṣṭhi legend on No. 372. It is held that Spalyris is the Greek form of the Scythian-Persian name Spalahores, who was brother of a suzerain king Vonones. Spalagadames, the Greek form of whose name is not given to us, was son of Spalahores. He also struck coins under Vonones.

[2] The only known round specimen.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	SPALIRIŚES WITH AZES	
Æ 395[1]	(*α*) *Type: king on horseback and Zeus; silver, round*	
	ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ÞΠΑΛΙΡΙCΟΥ Design as on No. 394. Didrachm size also known. **S.** ·65.	Kh. legend *Maharajasa mahatakasa Ayasa.* Zeus as on No. 372. To r. Kh. *si.* To l. mon. similar to M. 43. G. B. Pl. XIV.
	(*β*) *Type: king on horseback, and bow and arrow; copper, round*	
Æ 396	Greek legend as on No. 395. King on horseback to r.; holds ankus or whip. **W.** 120. **S.** 1.	Kh. legend as on No. 395. Strung bow, with arrow to r. of it. To l. M. 44. G. B. Pl. XIV.
	Unrepresented types: None.	
	SPALIRIŚES AS KING	
	(*α*) *Type: king and Zeus enthroned; copper, square*	
397	On four sides ΒΑCΙΛΕΩΝ ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ CΠΑΛΙΡΙCΟΥ In square frame king walking to l. with battle-axe and bow. **W.** 127. **S.** ·85.	Kh. legend on three sides *Maharajasa mahatakasa Śpalirišasa.* Zeus radiate on throne, long sceptre in l. hand, r. arm extended. To r. M. 44. Pl. XIV.
398	,, **S.** ·8.	,, G. B.
	Unrepresented types: None.	

[1] Attention is directed to the first letter of the king's name in the Greek legend. Its appearance seems to foreshadow the use of the new letter Þ (*sh*) on the coins of Kanishka.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	AṬHAMA	
	(a) Type: mounted king; gold, round	
Æ 399[1]	Greek legend - - - ΥCΙΛ□ - - - King on horseback to r. with r. arm extended, as on the coins of Azes and Azilises. **W.** 3·4. **S.** ·4.	Field occupied by M. 16. Symmetrically placed round the monogram are the four Kh. letters *Aṭhamasa*. G. B. Pl. XIV.
	Unidentified	
Æ 400[2]	King on horseback to r. with r. arm extended, as on the coins of Azes and Azilises. Corrupt Gr. legend. **W.** 25. **S.** ·5.	Kh. legend - - - - - - - - - *rayasa jayatasa* - - - - - Draped deity standing to r. Pl. XV.

SUPPLEMENTARY

MAUES

(i) Deity in biga. B. M. Æ Didrachm. Also known in round and square hemidrachm size.	Zeus enthroned. Pl. XV.
(ii) Male figure holding ankus. B. M. Square Æ	Aegis. Pl. XV.

VONONES WITH SPALAHORES

(iii) Didrachm of the hemidrachm type. B. M.	Pl. XV.

SPALIRISES WITH AZES

(iv) Didrachm of the hemidrachm type. B. M.	Pl. XV.

[1] Special attention is drawn to this remarkable coin, which has been published by Prof. E. J. Rapson in Part VI of his *Notes on Indian Coins and Seals*. The name Aṭhama is reasonably certain, and we can have no hesitation in recognizing him as a member of the dynasty of Azes and Azilises. The coin is unique of its kind. It is the only known specimen in gold of the Indo-Scythic series.

[2] This is a well-executed little coin, and must belong to either this or to the Indo-Parthian series, but differs in style from any coin I know. The epithet *jayatasa* is perfectly clear, and its presence shows that this specimen is quite a new type. The only coins in the entire Indo-Scythic and Indo-Parthian series known to me, which bear this epithet, are those of Aspavarma, but the presence of the word on this specimen ending in - - - *rayasa* differentiates it from both types of the Aspavarma coins. The only Kharoṣṭhi epithet on Indo-Greek coins ending in - - - *rayasa* is *maharayasa*, a variant of *maharajasa*, but on this coin the preceding *akṣara*, which is partly off the coin, does not look like *ha*.

COINS OF THE INDO-PARTHIANS

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	GONDOPHARES[1] **(GONDOPHARNES)**	
	(α) Type: king on horseback and standing Zeus; billon, round	
Bi. 1[2]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΟΥ King to r. on horseback; r. arm extended. To r. ☿ **W.** 151. **S.** ·9.	Zeus standing to r. with r. arm extended; long sceptre in l. hand. Kh. legend *Maharaja rajatiraja tratara devavrada Gudupharasa.* To r. Kh. *ta* or *ra* above, and *phre* below. To l. M. 1. G. B. Pl. XV.
2	,, **S.** ·9.	,, To r. Kh. *phre* above, and *tu* or *ru* below. To l. M. 1, and above it Gr. B. G. B.
3	,, Greek legend corrupt. **S.** ·9.	,, In l. field A instead of B. G. B.
4	,, **W.** 152. **S.** ·85.	,, No Greek letter in l. field.
5–7	,, **S.** ·9.	,,

[1] Derived from Old Persian *Vindapharna*, or corrupt Armenian form *Gathaspar*—Justi, *Geschichte Irans.*

[2] For reading *devavrata* or *devavrada* see Prof. E. J. Rapson, *Notes on Indian Coins and Seals*, Part V. The fourth *akṣara* here is *da.*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) Type: king on horseback and standing Zeus, with name Σασας[1]; billon, round	
Bi. 8	As on No. 1, but legend quite corrupt and illegible.	Zeus as on No. 1.
9	Under horse Kh. *ṭhe.* **W.** 155. **S.** ·8.	Kh. legend *Maharajasa mahatasa tratarasa devavradasa Gudupharasa Sasasa.* To r. Kh. *va* and *pa.* To l. M. 2.
10–12	,, Kh. *ga.* **S.** ·8.	,, G. B.
13–15	,, Kh. *ghsa.* **S.** ·8.	,, G. B.
16	,, Kh. *ḍha.* **S.** ·85.	,,
17	,, Kh. *a.* **S.** ·8.	,,

[1] Coins in mixed metal bearing the name of Gondophares with an additional name or epithet *Sasasa* on the Kharoṣṭhi side are quite common. Sir A. Cunningham called these the coins of Sasan—see his *Coins of the Sakas.* Prof. Gardner described them as coins of Gondophares with the inscription *Sasasa*, but did not further discuss the bearing of this name or title. Mr. Vincent Smith prefers to consider the word as a mere epithet, but cannot fix its meaning —*I. M. Cat.*, vol. i.

The coins themselves are our only evidence, and it is noteworthy that the word *Sasasa* occupies the place of honour, where the name of the king is almost always situated. In support of his contention that the word is a title, Mr. Vincent Smith instances the coins of Azes and Aspavarma on which this very place is occupied by the undoubted epithet *jayatasa.* But I think that if it can be shown that there was a name, the genitive form of which was *Sasasa*, the numismatic evidence must be interpreted in favour of Sir A. Cunningham's theory, and there is no doubt that such a name existed. Sāsān was the name of the father of Ardeshir, founder of the Sāsānian (Sassanian) dynasty. Then Justi in his *Iranisches Namenbuch* gives references to Σάσας, a common Scythian name. This same name Σάσας occurs in more than one Scythian inscription found in the neighbourhood of the Black Sea—see *Inscriptiones Antiquae Orae Septentrionalis Ponti Euxini*, by Basilius Latyschev, St. Petersburg, 1885.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Bi.		
18	As on No. 8. Kh. *tr.* **S.** ·8.	As on No. 8.
19	As on No. 8. **W.** 154. **S.** ·75.	,, Pl. XV.
	(γ) *Type: king on horseback and standing Zeus Nikephoros, with name Σασας; billon, round*	
20[1]	As on No. 8, but no monogram visible. **W.** 150. **S.** ·8.	Zeus standing to l.; Nike on outstretched r. hand. Kh. legend *Maharajasa rajatirajasa devavratasa Gudupharasa Sasasa.* To r. M. 3 and Kh. *va.* To l. M. 1. Pl. XV.
21	,, To r. Kh. *pa.* **S.** ·8.	,,
22	,, **S.** ·8.	,, but under monogram on l. is Kh. *akṣara ṭha.*
23	,,	,,
24	To r. Kh. *ma.* **S.** ·8.	

[1] The full reading of the Kharoṣṭhi legend on this type is given by Cunningham as *Maharajasa rajatirajasa mahatasa dhramikasa Gudapharasa Sasasa*, but the specimen illustrated by him in the *Coins of the Sakas* does not help us, and the reading given may be only tentative. The full legend was not elucidated either by Gardner or Vincent Smith. From the fifteen specimens in this Collection, the reading *Maharajasa rajatirajasa - - - - Gudupharasa Sasasa* is certain, but there is a difficulty about the word or words following *rajatirajasa*. This is also missing from all the British Museum specimens. As far as I can judge, the word is *devavratasa*, or possibly *sudevavratasa*.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Bi.		
25	As on No. 23. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 22.
26		
27	To r. Kh. *in.* ,, **W.** 157. **S.** ·8.	,,
28	To r. Kh. *ji.* ,, **S.** ·85.	,,
29	To r. Kh. *ra.* ,, **S.** ·8.	,,
30	To r. Kh. *va.* ,, **S.** ·8.	,,
31		
32	To r. Kh. *si.* ,, **S.** ·85.	,, G. B.
33	,, **S.** ·85.	,,
34	As on No. 20. **W.** 35. **S.** ·5.	As on No. 20. Pl. XV.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(δ) Type: mounted king and standing Zeus with name ***Aśpavarma****; billon, round*	
Bi. 35[1]	Greek legend corrupt and illegible. King on horseback to l. with r. hand extended; in front of horse the Gondopharian symbol ☿ and Kh. *bu*. Under horse apparently a modification of M. 2. **W.** 149. **S.** ·8.	Zeus to r. as on No. 1. Kh. legend— R. *Jayatasa tratarasa.* L. *Indravarma putrasa.* Above, *Strategasa.* Below, *Aśpavarmasa.* To r. Kh. *a*, *si*, and M. 4. To l. M. 2 and M. 5. G. B. Pl. XV.
36	,, **S.** ·8.	,, G. B.
37	,, **S.** ·8.	,,
	(ε) Type: king on horseback and Pallas; billon, round	
38	ΒΑCΙΛΕC ΒΑCΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑ ΓΟΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ King on horseback to r. with r. arm extended; in front of horse ☿ **W.** 142. **S.** ·9.	Pallas standing to r. with r. arm advanced; spear and shield on l. arm. Kh. legend *Maharaja rajadiraja tratara devavrata Gudupharasa.* To r. M. 1 and Kh. *ma*. To l. Kh. monogram. G. B. Pl. XV.

[1] I have already published this type as a coin of Gondophares and Aśpavarma—see N. S. XIV, § 82. I need not dwell on the differences between this coin and the known type of Azes and Aśpavarma illustrated at Pl. XX. 2 of the *B. M. Cat.*, as they are so apparent. My reasons for attributing the coin to Aśpavarma acting as the governor or satrap of Gondophares, although the name of Gondophares cannot be read in the illegible Greek inscription, are briefly these :

(i) The Kharoṣṭhi inscription resembles that on the coins of Azes and Aśpavarma, but there is the additional epithet *tratarasa*. I invite attention to the unusual, if not unique, arrangement of the inscription.

(ii) The coin not only bears the planetary symbol used by Gondophares, but it agrees closely in design with a known type of Gondophares—see *I. M. Cat.*, Pl. IX. 9. Each piece has five monograms, and three of these are common to both coins.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(ζ) Type: head of king and Pallas; copper, round	
Æ 39 Three coins	Barbarous Greek inscription. Head of king to r., diademed. **W.** 34. **S.** ·5.	Pallas to r. with aegis and thunderbolt. Fragments of a Kharoṣṭhi legend, which from a comparison of all fourteen specimens of this type contains the words *Maharajasa rajatirajasa tratarasa Gadapharnasa.* To r. Kh. *he.* To l. Kh. *stra.* G. B. Pl. XV.
40 Six coins	,, **W.** 32. **S.** ·5.	,,
41 Five coins	,, **W.** 37. **S.** ·45.	,,
	(η) Type: king on horseback and Śiva[1]*; billon, round*	
Bi. 42	ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΒΑCΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ King on horseback to l., r. arm extended; Nike flying behind him with wreath. In front of horse ꝟ. Under horse Kh. *rtu.* **S.** ·95.	Śiva facing, holding trident in r. and palm in l. hand. Kh. legend *Maharajasa rajarajasa tratarasa devavratasa Gudupharasa.* To r. Kh. *gu* and *rtu.* To l. M. 6 and monogram similar to M. 2. G. B.
43	,, but with additional Kh. mon. *saṁ.* **S.** ·95.	,, To r. Kh. *gu.* To l. M. 6. G. B. Pl. XV.
44	As on No. 42. **W.** 132. **S.** ·9.	,,

[1] Prof. E. J. Rapson discusses this type in Part V of his *Notes on Indian Coins and Seals.*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(θ) Type: resembling (η), but with different Kh. legend; billon, round.	
Bi.		
45	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ - - - ΓΟΝΔ - - - King on horseback to r.; in front of horse 𐨟. **S.** ·9.	Śiva facing, with trident in l. hand, and r. arm extended. Kh. legend *Maharaja rajaraja mahata dhramia devavrata Gudupharasa.* To r. Kh. mon. similar to M. 5. To l. M. 7. G. B.
46	,, **W.** 146. **S.** ·87.	,, Pl. XV.
	(ι) Type: bust of king and Nike; copper, round	
Æ		
47	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ	Winged Nike to r.; holds wreath and palm.
48	ΥΝΔΟΦΕΡΡΟΥ Bust of the king r., diademed. **S.** ·9.	Kh. legend *Maharajasa Gondapharnasa tratarasa.* G. B.
49	,,	,,
50	but square forms 𐨤 and 𐨦. **W.** 142; 125. **S.** ·85; ·95.	
51–57	As on No. 47. **S.** ·8–·9.	,,
58	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑ - - - Bust of king diademed to l. **W.** 124. **S.** 1.	Winged Nike to r.; holds palm and wreath. Kh. legend - - - - *rajati* - - - - To l. Kh. *ma.*
59	Β - - - - - ΙΝΔΥΦΡΡ - - - - - Bust of king diademed to l. **W.** 133. **S.** 1.	As on No. 58. Long Kh. legend, which has been tentatively read by Cunningham—*Coins of the Sakas*, Pl. X. 3—as *Maharajasa rajatirajasa mahatasa Gudupharasa.* Pl. XV.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(κ) Type: king on horseback, and symbol of Gondophares; copper, square	
Æ 60[1]	Corrupt Greek legend. King on horseback to l., receiving wreath from Nike who stands in front of him. **S.** ·75.	Symbol of Gondophares 𐨪. Kh. legend— R. *Maharajasa.* L. *devavratasa.* Below, *Gudupharasa.* To r. M. 2. To l. Kh. *rtu.* G. B. Pl. XV.
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) Enthroned king. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXII. 10. Æ	Nike.
	(ii) Enthroned king. Cunningham, Pl. X. 11. Æ	Standing male figure.
	(iii) In incuse area Apollo holding arrow. N. S. XIV. Æ	Gondopharian symbol.
	(iv) Silver of the Arsakid type. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXII. 10.	
	ABDAGASES	
	(α) Type: mounted king and standing Zeus, with title of nephew of king Gondophares; billon, round	
Bi. 61	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝΥ ΑΒΔΑΓΑΣΟΥ King on horseback to r.; in front of him 𐨪. **S.** ·95.	Zeus standing to r. with long sceptre in l. hand and r. arm extended. Kh. legend *Gudupharabhrata-putrasa maharajasa tratarasa Avadagaśasa.* To r. Kh. *tre* and *sa.* To l. M. 8. G. B. Pl. XV.
62	Similar to No. 61, but king on horseback to l.; in front 𐨪 and Kh. *jhaṁ.* **W.** 147. **S.** ·85.	,, To r. Kh. *kra* and *kre.* To l. M. 8 and Kh. monogram.

[1] The Kharoṣṭhi legend on this specimen is shorter and differently arranged from that published by Cunningham, and described in the *B. M. Cat.*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Bi.		
63	As on No. 62, but Kh. *bu*. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 61. To r. Kh. *kra* and *kre*. To l. M. 4 and Kh. monogram.
	(β) Type: mounted king and standing Zeus Nikephoros, with title of nephew of Gondophares; billon, round	
64 [1]	As on No. 61. **S.** ·9.	Zeus standing to l. with long sceptre in l. hand, and bearing Nike on outstretched r. hand. Kh. legend *Maharajasa rajatirajasa Gadapharabhrataputrasa Avadagaśasa*. To r. Kh. *va* and M. 3. To l. M. 1. G. B. Pl. XV.
65	,, **W.** 151. **S.** ·85.	,,
	(γ) Type: bust of king and Nike; copper, round	
Æ		
66	BAC - - - - - ΑΒΔΑΓΑCΟΥ Bust of king to r., diademed. **S.** ·9.	Winged Nike r., holding wreath and palm. Kh. legend *Maharajasa Avadagaśasa* - - - G. B.
67	,, Greek legend fragmentary. **W.** 116. **S.** ·8.	,, Kh. legend - - - *gaśasa maha* - -
68 [2]	,, **W.** 92. **S.** ·85.	,, - - - *gaśaga* - - -
69	,, **W.** 87. **S.** ·75.	,, - - - - *gaśasa ma* - -

[1] Care should be taken not to confound this little-known type of Abdagases with type (γ) of Gondophares.

[2] Coins Nos. 68–71 are probably coins of Abdagases.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
70	As on No. 67. **W.** 104. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 66. - - - *harahagaśasa maha* - - - Pl. XV.
71	,, **W.** 91. **S.** ·8.	,, - - - *hagaśa* - - -

Unrepresented types:

(i) As type (*a*), but title of king's nephew in Greek. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXIII. 3.
(ii) As type (γ), but bust to l. Cunningham, Pl. XI. 4.

ORTHAGNES

(*a*) *Type: bust of king and Nike, with names of Gondophares and of Guda (Gad)*[1]*; copper, round*

72	BACIΛEYC BACIΛ - - - - - - NHC Bust of king to l., diademed. **W.** 124. **S.** ·9.	Winged Nike to r. with palm and wreath. Kh. legend - - - - - *Gudapharasaguḍaṇa maharajasa* - - - To r. Kh. *go.* To l. Kh. *ja.* Pl. XVI.

[1] On p. 121 of his *Coins of the Sakas* Cunningham remarked that 'as the name of Orthagnes is written in Arian characters as *Gurdana* or *Gadana*, beginning with the letter G, it seems not improbable that he is the king's brother mentioned in the Legend of St. Thomas under the name of *Gad*'.

Corresponding to the Greek coin legend BACIΛEYC BACIΛEΩN MEГAC OPΘAГNHC, there is the Kharoṣṭhi inscription *Maharajasa rajatirajasa Gudupharasaguḍaṇa*. The last word must signify some connexion with Gondophares, but Cunningham's alternative suggestion of *Gudupharasagarbha*, 'brother of Gondophares', cannot be read on the coins. If *Guḍa* is a name corresponding to the traditional Gad—Syriac and Latin, Gad; Greek, Γάδ—then the word under discussion ought to mean 'of Gondophares and of Gad'. But one word is in the genitive singular, and the other is in the genitive plural. On the other hand the word *Guḍaṇa* may be an epithet, or monetary denomination, or again it may, as suggested by Dr. J. F. Fleet, give us the name of the tribe of Gondophares. I am inclined to think it is a name. Cunningham published one specimen of the currency of Orthagnes where the name of Gondophares was absent from the Kharoṣṭhi legend, and its place was taken by the name-word *Gudranasa* (?)—see *Coins of the Sakas*, p. 163, No. 13. This piece is identical with *B. M. Cat.*, p. 109, No. 7. Another specimen is No. 75 in this Collection. Neither piece is in good condition. I read the Kharoṣṭhi inscription as - - - - *mahatasa Guḍranasa*. There can be no doubt that this coin, apparently still unique, is quite different from the usual type of Orthagnes. Seven legible specimens of the latter which I have examined, give the following variants of the last part of the word *Gudupharasaguḍaṇa*—Guḍaṇa, Guda, Guḍa, Gudanasa. But as far as I have seen, the first part remains invariable as *Gudupharasa*.

An intaglio recently acquired from the North-West Frontier Province, India, bears the Kharoṣṭhi word *Gadasa*, which name may also occur on a pedestal excavated at Pālāṭū Dherī, Chārsada, N.W. Frontier Province—see the *Annual Report* of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1902-3.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
73	As on No. 72. **S.** ·95.	As on No. 72. Full Kh. legend *Maharajasa rajatirajasa mahatasa Guduphara sagudaṇa.*
74	,, **S.** ·9.	,, To r. Kh. *gu.* To l. Kh. *ti.*

(β) *Type: resembling* (α), *but with name Gudrana alone; copper, round.*

75[1]	- - - ΒΑCΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕ - - - As on No. 72. **W.** 109. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 72. - - - *rajasa mahatasa Gudrana* - - - To r. Kh. *ma.* To l. Kh. *mi.*

Unrepresented types: None.

SANABARES

Unrepresented types:

(i) Arsakid type, but in copper.
B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII. 11.

(ii) Ordinary Indo-Parthian type, but with Greek legends on both sides.
B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII. 12.

PAKORES

(α) *Type: bust of king and Nike; copper, round*

76[2]	ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΒΑCΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑC ΠΑΚΟΡΗC Bust of king to l., diademed. **W.** 121. **S.** ·9.	Winged Nike r. with palm and wreath. Kh. legend *Maharajasa rajatirajasa mahatasa Pakurasa.* To r. Kh. *pu.* To l. Kh. *te.* Pl. XVI.

[1] This coin apparently belongs to the second variety of Orthagnes, *B. M. Cat.*, p. 109, No. 7.

[2] Several of the *akṣaras* in the Kharoṣṭhi legend on this and other coins of Pakores are finished off with little hooks which may signify the final vowel sound *u*, in which case the inscription would run *Maharujusu rujutirujusu mahatasu Pukurasu*, and might be regarded as a later form or dialect. G. Bühler remarks on the occurrence of the forms *Maharajusa* and

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
77	As on No. 76. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 76. To r. Kh. *pu.* To l. Kh. *ga.*
78	,,	,,
79	**S.** ·9.	
80	,, **W.** 123. **S.** ·9.	,, To r. Kh. *vi.* To l. Kh. *tre.*
81	,, **S.** ·9.	As on No. 77. G. B.

Unrepresented types: None.

ZEIONISES

(*a*) *Type: king on horseback; silver, round*

Æ		
82[1]	Corrupt Greek legend in which the words - - - CATPAΠY ZEI ΩNICOY are fairly legible. King with bow on horseback to r. with r. arm extended. To r. M. 2. Below, Kh. *ka.* **W.** 155. **S.** 1.	Male figure (king) r. facing a mural crowned deity with cornucopiae who is crowning him with a wreath. Kh. legend *Manigulasa ch̲atrapasa putrasa ch̲atrapasa Jihuṇiasa.* To r. mon. similar to M. 5. To l. Kh. mon. *mṣa.* G. B. Pl. XVI.
83	,, but below, Kh. *a.* On this coin the remaining two words of the Greek inscription appear to be MANNOΛOY YIOY. **S.** 1.	,,

rajurajusa—see 'The Kharoṣṭhi Inscriptions on the Indo-Grecian Coins', *Vienna Oriental Journal*, vol. viii, no. 3—but in the case I am now discussing some, at least, of these marks must be the short upward strokes which in the Asoka Edicts are used for marking the ends of the verticals. I have, therefore, not attempted to discriminate between them. See also Prof. E. J. Rapson on a coin of Kujula-Kadphises in Part V of his *Notes on Indian Coins and Seals.*

[1] The Kharoṣṭhi legend shows that the satrap Zeionises was the son of the satrap Manigul. The second syllable of this latter name appears to be *ṇi* and not *ṇa* on coins in this Collection and on coins, both silver and copper, in the British Museum Collection. Cp. Mr. Vincent Smith's footnote on p. 59 of the *I. M. Cat.*, vol. i.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) Type: bull and lion; copper, round	
Æ 84	Corrupt Greek legend as on No. 82. Bull standing to r. Above, M. 2. To r. Kh. *sa.* **W.** 203. **S.** 1.	Lion to r. Kh. legend *Manigula putrasa ch̤atrapasa Jihuṇiasa.* In field mons. as on No. 82. G. B. Pl. XVI.
85	,, **S.** ·9.	,, G. B.
86	,, Doublestruck on both sides. **S.** ·9.	,,
87	,, To r. Kh. *ṗu.* **S.** ·9.	,,
88	,,	,,
89	**S.** ·85.	To r. Kh. *dhra.* G. B.
90	As on No. 84, but above additional Kh. *va.* **S.** ·9.	,, To r. Kh. *tra.*
	Unrepresented types:	
	(i) As type (*a*), but on reverse king being crowned by two allegorical figures. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXII. 11. Now in B. M. Didrachm.	
	(ii) Elephant. White King, *Sale Cat.*, Part I, Pl. IV. 198. Also Cunningham. Sq. Æ	Bull.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	KHARAHOSTES [1]	
	(*α*) *Type: king on horseback and lion; copper, square*	
Æ 91 [2]	XAPAHШCTEI CATPAΠEI APTAYOY King on horseback with levelled spear to r. To r. Kh. *saṁ.* **S.** ·8.	Lion to r. Kh. legend *Ç̲hatrapasa pra Kharaöstasa Arṭasa putrasa.* To r. X. Above, Kh. monogram. G. B. Pl. XVI.
92	,, **W.** 123. **S.** ·8.	,,
	(*β*) *Type: king on horseback and standing figure; copper, square*	
93 [3]	As on No. 91, but Greek legend illegible. **W.** 39. **S.** ·5.	Standing figure to front. Kh. legend - - - *raosta putrasa* - - -

Unrepresented types: None.

[1] The recognition of the fact that the letter H in the Greek form of Kharahostes is *h* and and not *m* is due to Dr. Fleet; see *J.R.A.S.*, 1907, pp. 1043-4.

This discovery offers a convincing explanation both of the omission from the Kh. form of the name of any *akṣara* corresponding to *m*, and of the otherwise anomalous use of the initial form of the *akṣara o*.

The Greek word APTAYOY is not a compound; the two words APTA and YOY are both in the genitive singular.

[2] The Kharoṣṭhi legend shows that the satrap Kharahostes was son of one Arṭa. He has been identified with the Kharaösta of the Mathurā Lion-Capital, but this identification was disputed by Bühler. The name of the satrap is preceded by the monosyllable *pra*, the meaning of which has not yet been elucidated. These points are discussed by Prof. E. J. Rapson in Part VI of *Notes on Indian Coins and Seals*.

[3] This new and unpublished type was one of the unidentified coins in the Rodgers Collection. I think my attribution is certain because of the characteristic use of the initial form of the *akṣara o* in the Kharoṣṭhi inscription. I have seen two other specimens of this type.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	ARSAKES THEOS	
	Unrepresented types: (i) The Indo-Parthian type. Cunningham, *Coins of the Sakas*, Pl. XI. 11, 12. Æ On a good specimen of this type in the Bodleian Collection, the Greek legend - - - - ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕ - - - is fairly legible. (ii) The Arsakid type. Sq. Æ *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXII. 12.	
	SOTER MEGAS	
	(α) Type: helmeted bust of king and horseman, with Greek legend only; copper, round	
Æ 94[1]	Within reel and pellet border helmeted bust of king to l., holding spear in outstretched hand; no inscription or monogram. **W.** 191. **S.** ·9.	King on horseback to r. with ankus in outstretched r. hand. Greek legend - - - - - ΛΕΥΒΑ CΙΛΕΥ - - - To r. M. 9. Pl. XVI.
95	,, To r. M. 9. To l. Kh. *vi.* **S.** ·95.	,, but Greek inscription is - - - - - ΕΥΩΝCΩΤΗΡ ΜΕ - - - - To r. M. 9. G. B.
	(β) Type: bilingual, king on horseback and standing Zeus; copper, round	
96[2]	- - - ΩΝ CΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΑ - - - - - King on horseback to r. with ankus in raised r. hand. To r. M. 9. **W.** 141. **S.** ·8.	Zeus to r. with r. arm outstretched and long sceptre in l. hand. Kh. legend *Maharajasa rajatirajasa mahatasa tratarasa ra* - - To r. flower-pot and plant. To l. Kh. *vi.* Pl. XVI.

[1] The only specimen of this rare type known to me in which monograms are absent from the obverse side. Coin No. 95 is a normal specimen.

[2] The coins of Soter Megas purport to be struck by an anonymous ruler calling himself the King of Kings, the Great Saviour. Are they to be reckoned a separate series issued anonymously by some king whose name is otherwise unknown to us, or are they the currency of a monarch whose name we know, possibly from other coins as well as from inscriptions? The coins are found in extraordinary abundance, and over a wide stretch of country extending from Peshāwar to Mathurā. These facts point to great power and a long reign, and

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
97	As on No. 96. **W.** 148. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 96, but Kh. legend is completed by the word *tratarasa*.
98	,, **S.** ·8.	,, G. B.
99	,, **W.** 30. **S.** ·5.	,,
	(γ) *Type: diademed bust of king and horseman, with Greek legend only; copper, round*	
100 101	Within dotted border, diademed bust of king to r., radiate, holding long filleted sceptre or lance. To l. M. 9.	BACIΛEYC BACIΛEYΩN CΩTHP MEΓAC King on horseback to r., holding ankus. To r. M. 9.
	S. ·8.	G. B. Pl. XVI.

are much in favour of the supposition that we must look for Soter Megas amongst the most important of the kings and satraps known to us, as it is very improbable that such a great potentate would be nameless and unknown except from these coins. The style of the coins, which are in copper only, and the absence of square forms, point to a period about the Kushān conquest, so that Soter Megas was probably a contemporary of one of the two Kadphises.

As far as their inscriptions are concerned, the coins fall into three groups:—(i) with Greek legend only, translated as 'Of the King of Kings, the Great Saviour'; (ii) with the same Greek legend accompanied by its literal translation into Kharoṣṭhi; and (iii) without any inscription. All are distinguished by the presence of a three-pronged symbol ♆ peculiar to the striker, which may be called the symbol of Soter Megas, while certain types almost invariably exhibit in the field the Kharoṣṭhi *akṣara vi*. Cunningham suggested that this may possibly be the initial of the king's name, but there is no ground for such a hypothesis. He remarked that the want of monograms distinguishes the coins of the Nameless King from those of the Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian dynasties, and would seem to connect him with the Kushāns. On the other hand, the horseman is the favourite type of the Saka kings—Sir A. Cunningham's *Coins of the Sakas*.

It is possible that these coins were struck by more than one ruler, and that the differing types issued from distinct localities. Such rulers might have been subordinate to a single suzerain.

Cunningham says that not one of the types gives even a single letter of any name. Coin No. 96 of this Collection, which was No. 2 on p. 52 of the Rodgers *Lahore Museum Catalogue*, exhibits three extra *akṣaras*, which must signify either a name, an epithet, or a monetary denomination. This fact did not escape Mr. Rodgers' notice, as he remarked on it, but made no suggestion as to what the name might be. The word is unfortunately slightly off the coin. The first *akṣara* is probably *ra*, and the last looks like *la*. All that one can see of the second *akṣara* is the lower part of a down-stroke terminating in a slight hook to the left, possibly a letter with the *u* termination.

When I came to examine the British Museum coins, I found another similar specimen, but nothing more of the extra word was legible than the probable *akṣaras la* and *sa*. Both coins have been published in my paper 'Two Coins of Soter Megas', *J.R.A.S.*, July, 1913.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
102 Two coins	As on No. 100. **W.** 128. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 100.
103 Twenty coins	,, **S.** ·8–·85.	,,
104 Two coins	,, **W.** 123. **S.** ·8.	,, but square forms of the Greek letters.
	The above twenty-six coins are typical specimens of this very abundant type. They exhibit both the round and square forms of the Greek letters, and differ largely in style and workmanship. The bust may be intended for the representation of a deity. If it is the king, there is little or no attempt at portraiture.	
105	,, **W.** 84. **S.** ·65.	,,
106	,, **W.** 31. **S.** ·55.	,,
107 Two coins	,, **S.** ·5.	,, G. B.
108 Thirteen coins	,, **S.** ·5–·6.	,,
	(δ) Type: diademed bust of king and Zeus, with Greek inscription only; copper, round	
109[1] **110**	Diademed bust of king to r. To r. M. 9. **W.** 56. **S.** ·65.	Standing Zeus with long sceptre in l. hand and thunderbolt in r. Corrupt Greek legend as on No. 100.

[1] This coin is of what has been called the Mathurā type—see *I. M. Cat.*, vol. i, and Cunningham's *Coins of the Sakas*. I have found it in Delhi and Jagadhri, and it probably was current in what is now the S.E. Panjab. Under the thunderbolt on the reverse side is an object which Cunningham called a monogram formed of the Greek letters Π and Λ, and which Prof. Gardner described as an altar. I think that coin No. 112 clearly shows that this object is merely the lower part of the thunderbolt. The die-sinker's idea of a thunderbolt was vague, and on this coin the bolt is terminated at the ends by a bow and trident respectively.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
111	As on No. 109. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 109. Pl. XVI.
112	,, **S.** ·7.	,,

(ε) *Type: deity with cornucopiae, no legend; copper, round*

113[1]	Within dotted border erect nude figure with long sceptre in r. hand and drapery over l. arm. To r. Kh. *vi.* To l. M. 9. Possibly Śiva, cp. figure on type (η) of Gondophares and on the gold coins of Wema Kadphises. **W.** 25. **S.** ·45.	Within dotted border draped figure standing to r., holding cornucopiae. To r. flower-pot containing plant. To l. M. 2. Pl. XVI.
114	,, **S.** ·5.	,,

Unrepresented types: None.

HERAOS (MIAOS)[2]

(α) *Type: bust of king and horseman, with Greek inscription only; silver, round*

Æ		
115	Within reel and pellet border, diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 196. **S.** 1·2.	King on horseback to r., followed by flying figure of Nike with wreath. Greek legend ΤΥΑΝΝΟΝΤΟΣ ΗΑΟΥ ΚΟΙΙΑΝΟΥ In exergue a word which has been variously interpreted as ΣΑΝΑΒ and ΣΑΚΑ. On this specimen it looks like ΣΑΚΑ. G. B. Pl. XVI.

[1] This rare type is not represented in the existing *B. M. Cat.*, but was described and illustrated by Cunningham in *The Coins of the Sakas.* The British Museum now possesses several specimens, and these clearly show the absence of any inscription: the attribution is certain owing to the presence of the characteristic Soter Megas symbol. The Hindu symbol of the pot and plant is common to this type and to the bilingual type. It is found on ancient Hindu coins, e.g. *I. M. Cat.*, vol. i, Pl. XXII. 19.

[2] The coins of the ruler whose name has been read as Heraos or Miaos, have been much discussed. Full references are given on p. 9 of Prof. E. J. Rapson's 'Indian Coins' (*Grundriss der*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) Type: bust of king and standing figure, with Greek inscription only; silver, round	
Æ 116	Within dotted border, bust of king to r. **W.** 11. **S.** ·45.	Standing figure. Greek legend - - - IAIIHO - - - - - OIIANOY G. B.
117	,, **W.** 11. **S.** ·45.	Same design, but Greek legend reads - - - IAIOY - - - IANOY G. B. Pl. XVI.
	Unrepresented type:	
	Bust of king. Cunningham, Pl. IX. 3. Æ A doubtful attribution. Two coins in B. M.	Horseman with Nike flying after him.

HYRKODES [1]

(α) Type: bust of king and standing figure, Greek legend only; silver, round

118	Diademed bust of king to r. To l. YPKωΔOY **W.** 30. **S.** ·6.	Draped figure standing to front with long sceptre or spear in r. hand; flames issuing from shoulders. To r. - - - OYKYO - - -

indo-arischen Philologie und Altertumskunde), to which may now be added Mr. J. Kennedy's recent note in *J.R.A.S.*, 1913, pp. 124–7. Cunningham remarks that these coins are altogether exceptional, as they consist entirely of tetradrachms and obols. He should have qualified this observation owing to his own tentative attribution of a copper coin to Heraos. The Parthian style of the bust on the tetradrachm, together with the design of the king on horseback accompanied by the flying Nike, connect this currency with that of the Indo-Parthians, amongst which I have put it. On the other hand Prof. Gardner held that Heraos was a king of the Sakas owing to the presence of the word he read as ΣAKA. Yet again we have the additional epithet which may be interpreted as Kushānou, and Heraos then becomes a Kushān ruler, as held by Mr. Vincent Smith—*I. M. Cat.*, vol. i.

While the tetradrachm is Parthian in style, the obols appear to have been directly imitated from those of the early Bactrian rulers.

[1] A word of explanation is required here as to why the coins of Hyrkodes and the other rulers placed after him in this Catalogue, have been included in this section. I have placed Hyrkodes and Phseigacharis with Heraos because of similarity of the types. The coins of Rajula, of the two Odumbara rajahs, and the Indo-Chinese coins are of approximately the same period, and have been included because they were in the Collections from which the present Cabinet was formed, and though worthy of record, would otherwise have remained uncatalogued. I have separately noted other points of interest.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
119	As on No. 118. **W.** 27. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 118. To r. - - - ΟΥΚΥCΟ - - To l. - - - ΟΛΟΙΙΛΟ - - - Pl. XVI.
120	,, **S.** ·55.	,, To l. ΟΛΟΝ - - -
121	,, **S.** ·65.	,, To r. ΜΑΚΑΡΟ - - To l. ΟΡΔΗ - - ΡΟΥ On this specimen the long spear or staff is radiate.
122	,, **W.** 48. **S.** ·7.	,, To r. - - - ΑΚΑΡΟΥ To l. ΟΗΛ
123 Three coins	,, **S.** ·5.	,, G. B.
124 Five coins	,, **S.** ·5–·6.	,,
	(β) Type: bust of king and horse's head, Greek legend only; silver, round	
125	As on No. 118. **W.** 24. **S.** ·5.	Head and forequarters of bridled horse to r. To l. ΥΡΚΩ - - - Pl. XVI.
126	,, **W.** 14. **S.** ·45.	,,
127	,, **W.** 41. **S.** ·7.	,, (barbarous)
128 Two coins	,, **S.** ·45.	,, G. B.

Unrepresented types : None.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	PHSEIGACHARIS	
Æ 129	In reel and pellet border, bust of king to r. **W.** 40. **S.** ·6.	Standing radiate figure of Herakles with club and lion's skin. Greek legend ΦΣΕΙΓΑΧΑΡΙΣ G. B. Pl. XVI.
	Unrepresented types: None.	
	SAPALEIZES	
	Unrepresented type:	
	Helmeted bust of king to r. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXIV. 14, 15. Æ	Lion to r. with Greek inscription NANAIA.
	RĀJUVULA (RĀJULA), SATRAP OF MATHURĀ	
	(*a*) *Type: bust of king and Pallas; billon, round*	
Bi. 130	Corrupt Greek legend. Diademed bust of king to r. **W.** 37. **S.** ·6.	Pallas with aegis and thunderbolt to l. Kh. legend partly off coin but probably *Apratihataca̲krasa c̲hatra pasa Rajavulasa.* To r. Kh. *ha.* To l. Kh. *sti.* G. B.
131 Two coins	Similar to No. 130. **S.** ·55.	Similar to No. 130. Pl. XVI.
132 Four coins	,, **S.** ·5.	,,
	(β) *Type: lion and Herakles; lead, round*	
Lead 133 [1]	Corrupt Greek legend. Lion to r. **W.** 76. **S.** ·6.	Herakles standing to front. Kh. legend illegible on this coin, but probably similar to that on No. 130.

[1] This specimen of Rājula's lead coinage is illegible, but I have five specimens, one of which gives the Kharoṣṭhi word *Rajalasa* or *Rajulasa* quite distinctly. From a comparison I read the Kharoṣṭhi legend on my coins as - - - - *trapasa Rajalasa apratiha* - - - -,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	INDO-CHINESE RULERS[1]	
Æ		
134 135	Chinese characters *Luh tchu tsien*, i.e. 'six *tchu* (of) money'. **W.** 50. **S.** ·75.	Horse or wild ass to r. Kh. legend - - - *tira* - - - G. B. Pl. XVI.
	ODUMBARA RAJAHS	
	DHARAGHOṢA	
Æ		
136	Figure standing to front. Kh. legend - - - - *devasa rajña Dharaghoṣasa* - - - - Across field *Viśpamitra.* **W.** 37. **S.** ·7.	Tree in railing, and trident-battleaxe. Brāhmī legend as on obverse - - - - *sa rajña Dharaghoṣasa* - - - - Pl. XVI.
	RUDRAVARMA	
137	Bull to r.; in field, flower. Kh. legend *Rajña vamakisa* *Rudravarmasa vijayata.* **S.** ·7.	Elephant to r. Brāhmī legend as on obverse. To r. trisul. Above, Kh. *ka.* Pl. XVI.

that is to say, a similar inscription to that on No. 130. I find that the coins of this type in the British Museum have already been included by Prof. E. J. Rapson in the currency of Rājula, but the present is the first publication of their attribution to this ruler. Also see Lead Coins, No. IX of Part II of Mr. Vincent Smith's 'Numismatic Notes and Novelties', *J.A.S.B.*, 1897. Coin No. 115 of Part I of the White King *Sale Catalogue* is a lead coin of this type, and was wrongly attributed to Strato II.

[1] All the Indo-Chinese coins come from Khotan and its neighbourhood, and must be referred to the first and second centuries A.D. A full and interesting description of this currency is contained in Dr. Hoernle's paper 'Indo-Chinese Coins in the British Collection of Central Asian Antiquities', *Indian Antiquary*, 1899. Two sizes are known in copper only, the large and the small, and the specimens in this Collection belong to the latter category. The Chinese legend merely gives the monetary denomination of the coins. The large variety is equivalent to one *liang* and four *tchu* of copper money, while the small variety weighs six *tchu*.

The name of the ruler is given on the Kharoṣṭhi side. Cunningham read the name on the large coin known to him as *Heramayasa* (Hermaios)—see his *Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East*—but this is incorrect. The name is given by Dr. Hoernle as *Gugramaya*, and he remarks that there are altogether five varieties of royal names, all commencing with *Gugra*.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Copper and lead alloy	*Unidentified*	
138[1]	- - - ΑΤΡΑΠΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟ - - - - - ΟΥ Horse standing to r. **W.** 150. **S.** ·9.	Herakles with club and lion's skin in l. hand and r. arm extended. Kh. legend *Ch̤atrapasa mahatasa dhramikasa* - - - To r. Kh. *dhra.* To l. Kh. *ma.* Pl. XVI.
139	,, **W.** 165. **S.** ·95.	,,
Æ		
140	Diademed bust to r. as on coins of Rajula. **W.** 37.	Deity. Kh. legend - - - *sa sa ja* - - -
141	,, Corrupt Greek legend. **W.** 37.	Pallas with aegis and thunderbolt to r. Kh. legend illegible.

SUPPLEMENTARY

SANABARES

(i) Silver coin of the Arsakid type. *B. M. Cat.* Æ Drachm.	Pl. XVII.
(ii) Copper coin of the Indo-Parthian type, but with Greek legends only. *B. M. Cat.* Æ	Pl. XVII.

VIJAYAMITRA'S SON

(iii) Mounted king to r. Now in B. M. Æ See Cunningham. A coin either of the Indo-Scythians or Indo-Parthians.	Standing deity. Pl. XVII.

SAPALEIZES

(iv) Helmeted bust of king to r. *B. M. Cat.* Æ Hemidrachm.	Lion to r. with name of goddess NANAIA. Pl. XVII.

ARSAKES THEOS

(v) Horse to r. Now in B. M. Sq. Æ Illustrated at *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXII. 12.	Bow in case. Pl. XVII.

[1] There are two specimens of this interesting coin in the present Collection, while there are three in the British Museum, one of which, however, is quite illegible. The type has never been identified or discussed. The metal connects it with the lead currencies of Strato II and of Rājula, but in execution and legibility it is superior to either, and must belong to a comparatively early period. I am fairly satisfied with my readings, and think that the only word unelucidated is the name of the satrap. Coin No. 138 shows that this name is very short, and on the Kharoṣṭhi side there is only room for two *akṣaras*, or three at the very most, in addition to the usual genitive termination *sa*, which is plainly visible.

SECTION III

COINS OF THE KUSHĀNS

INTRODUCTION

THE few and disconnected facts that have been gleaned concerning the Greek principalities in Bactria and India, have come almost entirely from the study of their coins. But we have more detailed information about the time and immediate cause of their fall. Occasional notices in Strabo and Justin give us the bare information that an irruption of Scythian tribes of various names—Asii, Pasiani, Tochari, and Sakarauli—made an end of the Greek dominion in Bactria and Sogdiana. The classical notices have been thoroughly discussed by J. Marquart in his brilliant work *Ērānšahr* (Berlin, 1901), a historical geography of the old Indo-Scythian territories between the Oxus and Indus. For more precise data as to the time of this event, the true origin of the tribes which finally supplanted Greek rule, and the spread of their power towards India, we have to turn to other sources of information, namely the records preserved for us in the annals of the Chinese dynasty of the Hans.

"A statement recorded during the period of the Former Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 24) clearly identifies the Great Yue-chi people (*Ta-Yue-chi*) with the invaders of Bactria in the second century before the Christian era. Originally, so the text asserts, the Great Yue-chi lived a nomad life beyond the north-western frontiers of China. With their flocks they moved hither and thither over those vast tracts like their neighbours, the hordes of the Hiung-nu. In 201 B.C., and again in 165 B.C., they were attacked by the same powerful Hiung-nu, the Huns of later days. On the last occasion their king was slain, and his skull turned into a drinking bowl, and the Yue-chi themselves, driven to forsake their camping grounds, wandered far to the west. Here, after a victory over the Ta-hia, the nation occupying Bactria, the Great Yue-chi settled down in the tracts north of the Oxus. It was there that the Chinese envoy Chang-k'ian, on his famous mission which first opened up a knowledge of the 'Western Regions' to the Chinese, came across them in 126 B.C. Some time after his visit, in what year does not definitely appear, the Great Yue-chi crossed the Oxus, and made themselves masters of the Ta-hia capital south of that river. The territory they thus secured was bounded to the west by the A-si,

or the kingdom of the Arsacidae, and to the south by Ki-pin, that is, the Upper Kābul Valley. . . . The victors split up the conquered territory among five chiefships, and remained in it for a hundred odd years. Then one of the five princes, named Kieu-tsieu-khio according to the Chinese account, and chief of the Kuei-shuang tribe, attacked and conquered the other four Yue-chi principalities. Uniting thus the whole people under one sway, he founded the mighty Kuei-shuang empire, so named after the ruling family. Led by this king the Yue-chi crossed the Hindukush mountains, the southern frontier of Bactria. Kao-fu, the present Kābul, fell before them, and they made themselves complete masters of Ki-pin, the valley of the Upper Kābul River, and the adjoining territories. After these conquests Kieu-tsieu-khio died in the eightieth year of his age. His son and successor Yen-kao-tsin-tai, according to the Annals of the Later Han Dynasty, conquered India proper, and established there generals who ruled in the name of the Yue-chi. From this time forward the Yue-chi nation is said to have grown rich and powerful.

"The information here briefly summarized from the Chinese Annals, gives a clear indication of the rise of one of the greatest empires of ancient India. It likewise renders possible the correct interpretation of the data which have come down to us in the shape of the coins and other remains of this fascinating epoch. To begin with, we learn from it the true origin and name of the people which formerly, on the strength of notes by a few Greek geographers, we had known under the convenient but really very indefinite title of Indo-Scythians. In the Kuei-shuang tribe of the Chinese records, European scholars very soon recognized the Kushāns of the Armenian Chroniclers. This name also led to the exact determination of a large and interesting series of coins from which, besides the authentic names of the Kushān rulers, we are enabled to learn also much of importance concerning the history of their dominion." 'White Huns and Kindred Tribes in the History of the Indian North-West Frontier', by Sir Aurel Stein, *Indian Antiquary*, 1905.

In the Introduction to Section I of this work, I have stated that coins of the Indo-Greek prince Hermaios are known which bear on the Kharoṣṭhi side the name of a barbaric ruler, Kujulakasa, the Kushana. When without further alteration of the type, we find that the name of this Kushān chief in the form KOZOYΛO KAΔΦIZHC makes its appearance also on the Greek side of the coinage, and the name of Hermaios finally disappears, then it becomes certain that this Kadphises, leader of the Kushān race, was the conqueror who subverted the Greek dominion in Kābul, and that in him we must recognize the ruler whose name the Chinese

transcription, always cumbersome and phonetically defective, reproduces as Kieu-tsieu-khio.

On the strength of the numismatic evidence we must regard as successors of Kozoulo or Kujula Kadphises two other Kushān princes who call themselves on their coins KOZOΛΑ KAΔAΦEC (Kuyula-kaphsa) and OOHMO KAΔΦICHC (Vimakapiśa) respectively. Probably Kozola Kadaphes is to be identified with Kozoulo Kadphises. In any case OOHMO KAΔΦICHC, often transliterated as Wema Kadphises,[1] is admitted to be the ruler called by the Chinese Yen-kao-tsin-tai or Yen-kao-tchen, who overthrew both Greeks and Sākas, and was the conqueror of Northern India. This conclusion is borne out by the character of the coinage. The monetary issues of Kozoulo (Kujula) Kadphises are known in copper only. Those modelled on the Hermaios currency have the bust of Hermaios obverse, and standing Herakles reverse. Other known types are the bull and Bactrian camel coins, and the so-called Macedonian soldier type. The obverse design of the latter piece is a conventional head turned to the right, and wearing a peculiar helmet with two recurved horns; the reverse is that of an armed soldier wearing a helmet which resembles a *kausia*. Of the two types bearing the name of Kadaphes, one shows in the representation of the king's head an unmistakable imitation of the head of one of the early Roman Emperors. The other is the seated Buddha and standing Zeus type. On none of these are we given a portrait of Kujula Kadphises himself. In the Greek legends of the coins the only regal epithet used by the king is a title corresponding to the Turkish word *jabgu*, 'chief'—see footnote in this Catalogue descriptive of the Buddha type of Kadaphes, also Mr. J. Kennedy's 'The Secret of Kanishka', *J.R.A.S.*, 1912, pp. 669, 1002, 1003. The only inscriptions that go further are the Kharoṣṭhi legends on the Kujula Kadphises bull and camel type. In these the king is called 'The great king, the king of kings, the son of heaven'—see Cunningham, *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 66. The Greek legends on this type are quite barbarous and illegible.

In striking contrast with the above coins are those of Wema Kadphises. This monarch has an extensive bilingual gold and copper coinage of striking design and good workmanship. The obverse design gives us a life-like representation of the Central Asian invader. As a rule we see him standing, clothed with a long open coat reaching to the knee, very similar to the Turkish heavy overcoat. He also wears a tall cap and long boots. The reverse, without a single exception, is confined to the worship of the Indian deity Śiva. The

[1] Or preferably Vima Kadphises. See p. 11 of Professor E. J. Rapson's *On the Alphabet of the Kharoṣṭhi Documents*, Paris, 1905.

legends are plainly legible in both languages. On the copper coinage the king is given the full suzerain titles of ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΒΑCΙΛΕΩΝ CΩΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑC, while in the Kharoṣṭhi inscription he is called 'The great king, king of kings, lord of the world, the Mahiśvara, the defender'. Mahiśvara is a name of Śiva, so perhaps Vima Kadphises claimed to be an incarnation of the Indian destroying deity. Only one single piece is known in silver of the Kadphises dynasty, and that is a coin almost exactly resembling the ordinary small copper type of Vima Kadphises, but struck in silver—*B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXV. 11. Cunningham suggested that this piece was intended for the equivalent of the Roman silver *denarius*—*Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 70. But if the coin were struck for ordinary circulation, it is very improbable that it would have remained unique for more than seventy years—the coin is figured in *Ariana Antiqua*, published in 1841. I should be inclined to regard it in the nature of a proof-piece.

In the chronological order generally accepted by numismatists up to the present, the Kadphises group was succeeded by the following Kushān princes in the order named:

Kanishka.
Huvishka.
Vasu Deva.

Between Kanishka and Huvishka came a ruler named Vāsishka, but his coins, if he issued any, have not yet been identified. It was in the times of Kanishka and Huvishka that the power of the Kushān Empire reached its zenith. According to the *Rājataraṅgiṇī* both rulers were Turushkas, that is to say, of Turkish stock. So probably was Vasu Deva, but he assumed an Indian name. These questions were discussed by Prof. Sten Konow of Christiania in a paper on the nationality of the Kushanas, read before the International Congress of Historical Studies, London, 1913. Their barbarian origin notwithstanding, these rulers testified to their religious leanings by the founding of numerous monasteries and shrines. The name of Kanishka is prominent in the history of Buddhism in North-West India.

Kanishka, Huvishka, and Vasu Deva coined extensively in gold and copper, and these coins exhibit legends in the Greek script alone. The only possible exception to this statement is the unique bilingual copper piece which may have contained the name of Huvishka—Cunningham, *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 82. In addition to this fact, the coins are differentiated from the issues of the Kadphises group by their general design and style. The issues of the Kanishka group are found in such profusion throughout North-West India that this

fact alone is a clear indication of the power and prosperity of the Kushān rule. Sir Aurel Stein has remarked that the copper coins of Kanishka and other Kushān sovereigns are to be got in such numbers in the bazars of the Western Panjab, Kashmir, and Kābul, that one might almost say that they have remained in circulation for eighteen centuries. Gold coins also of Kanishka and Huvishka have come to light in these parts in relatively large numbers.

The effigy of Kanishka on the coins closely resembles the standing figure of Vima Kadphises, and is radiate. On the small gold pieces we are given a half or quarter length portrait, but this is quite distinct from the similar portraiture of Vima Kadphises. The usual representation of Huvishka on his abundant gold coinage is a characteristic head or half-length figure in four different styles—see Cunningham, *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 98. On the copper coins the king is generally represented as riding an elephant, reclining on a couch, or seated in a cross-legged attitude. He is never shown standing, as on the coins of Vima Kadphises and Kanishka. But the monetary issues of Vasu Deva invariably depict him in an attitude closely resembling the standing figure of Kanishka. The reverse sides of the coins of Kanishka and Huvishka present us with a strange and extensive gallery of deities with Greek, Buddhist, Indian, and Iranian names. Mr. J. Kennedy remarks that it was from Babylonia and Mesene that Kanishka derived the greater part of his pantheon, a pantheon perhaps without an equal until Heliogabalus in his youthful extravagance assembled all the gods of the Empire on the Capitol at Rome to do homage to the black stone of Emesa—'The Secret of Kanishka', *J. R. A. S.*, 1912, p. 1003. In his *Coins of the Kushāns*, Cunningham gives a list of thirty-three types. The deities, mainly Zoroastrian in character, are also described in Stein's *Zoroastrian Deities on Indo-Scythian Coins*, and in the *British Museum Catalogue*. For other references see Professor E. J. Rapson's *Indian Coins*, p. 18, § 73. The full pantheon of some thirty deities is confined to the medals of Kanishka and Huvishka. Vasu Deva figures only the goddesses Nana and Ardokhsho, and the Indian Oesho or Śiva. Much has already been written on this subject, and I do not propose to deal with it at any greater length in this Introductory Note. A full list of the deities is given in the Catalogue.

It would seem that not long after the reign of Vasu Deva, the external power of the Kushāns was considerably reduced. The rise of the Gupta Empire is dated from the fourth century, and it would appear that the Kushān dominion was forced back into the territories where it had originally grown into power, the Kābul Valley, and Gandhāra. It is to this decadent period that we must ascribe the

coins issued by kings using the names of Kanishko and Vasu (Deva). Gold coins of the Vasu Deva type continued to be struck in Gandhāra by chiefs of the original Yue-chi stock, who are usually known as the Lesser Kushāns. The so-called Kushāno-Sassanian pieces, the result of Sassanian invasions of the Kābul Valley, are found on the Sīstān side, and were probably struck in the fourth and fifth centuries of our era. A copper coinage, very much debased, but undoubtedly designed on the old Kushān model, persisted in Kāshmir from the sixth to the sixteenth century.

The widest divergence of opinion exists as to the position in time, and the sequence of the Kadphises and Kanishka groups of Kushān kings. Numismatists have usually had no hesitation in placing the Kadphises group before the Kanishka group, and I have followed this convention. For a typical presentment of this view see H. Oldenberg's 'The Era of Kaniṣka', *Journal of the Pali Text Society*, 1912. Mr. Vincent Smith—*I. M. Cat.*, vol. i, p. 64—holds that the following chronology of accessional dates is approximately correct:

Kadphises I	A. D. 45 or 50.
Kadphises II (Wema Kadphises)	A. D. 85.
Kanishka	A. D. 120.
Huvishka	A. D. 150.
Vasu Deva	A. D. 180.

No less than eleven theories have been broached regarding the date of Kanishka. They carry the initial year in which the Kushān inscriptions are dated over a period ranging from 58 B. C. to A. D. 278 —see V. A. Smith, 'The Kushān Period of Indian History', *J. R. A. S.*, 1903, and R. D. Banerji, 'The Scythian Period of Indian History', *Indian Antiquary*, 1908. Dr. J. F. Fleet holds that Kanishka established the era dating from 58 B. C., which subsequently became known as the Vikrama era. This view involves the assumption that the Kanishka group preceded the Kadphises kings. It is only a year ago that Mr. J. Kennedy in his paper, 'The Secret of Kanishka', *J. R. A. S.*, 1912, has with much learning and ingenuity advocated this theory afresh. A reply by Dr. Thomas, Librarian of the India Office, and the subsequent discussion, are reported in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for the present year, 1913. The entire ground is fully covered by these contributions, to which I refer the reader. The final decision still awaits the excavator's find.

The copper issues of the Kushāns are strongly represented in this Collection. The Buddha type of Kadaphes makes its appearance in a Museum Catalogue for the first time, and very few of the copper types of Kanishka and Huvishka are missing. There are four specimens

of a new type belonging in all probability to Kanishka. As regards the gold coinage, there are a fine double stater of Vima Kadphises, and a few specimens of the rarer types of Kanishka and Huvishka. But on the whole the gold Kushān issues are very inadequately represented, and the Collection in this respect is immeasurably inferior to the superb British Museum Cabinet. However, as I have already remarked in the Introduction to the first Section, it must be remembered that the British Museum contains Sir Alexander Cunningham's entire Collection, and Cunningham's Collection represents the cream of the entire output of Indo-Greek coins for more than fifty years (1840–1895 *approx.*).

A word as to forgeries. Mr. Vincent Smith mentions certain very clever forgeries of rare Kushān gold coins which were so well executed that they could be ascribed with confidence to the skill of a Rawalpindi dealer who was able sometimes to deceive the very elect, including Sir Alexander Cunningham himself—*I. M. Cat.*, vol. i, p. 65. The Lahore Museum Cabinet of Forgeries contains one or two of the original dies from which these imitations were struck. A numismatist who has the advantage of collecting in India itself, and is in constant touch with the Rawalpindi dealers, can generally detect even the best of their manufactures. But Mr. J. Allan has pointed out to me that some of the most realistic forgeries go back to earlier years. The Kushān gold coins in the British Museum, most of which came from Cunningham, do not include a single specimen of the characteristic Rawalpindi imitations. A few gold forgeries kept in the British Museum Cabinet have been there more than sixty years. One of these, a coin of Vasu Deva, is illustrated in *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xvii (1832). Cunningham wrote about forgeries as early as 1842. It is probable that some of the imitations to which Mr. Vincent Smith refers, were made before the days of the dealer he suspects.

As regards the Rawalpindi dealers, it must be remembered that the best of the genuine coins and other antiques still pass through their hands. They are well known throughout the Frontier, they constantly visit the likely find spots, and spare no pains in acquiring valuable specimens.

Several of the rarer Kushān gold types are forged, but I have never seen a forged copper coin.

COINS OF THE KUSHĀNS

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	HERMAIOS WITH KUJULA KADPHISES	
	(a) Type: bust of Hermaios and Herakles; copper, round	
Æ 1[1]	Bust of Hermaios, diademed, to r. Above, ΒΑCΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΥ Below, ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ **W.** 115. **S.** ·9.	Herakles facing, with lion's skin on l. arm; club resting on ground, in r. hand. Kh. legend *Kujula Kasasa Kuṣana ya[vugasa dhramaṭhidasa]* Pl. XVII.
2	,, **S.** ·9.	,, G. B.
3	,, **W.** 139. **S.** ·9.	,,
4	,, **W.** 97. **S.** ·9.	,,
5	,, **W.** 156. **S.** ·95.	,,
6	,, **S.** ·9.	,,

[1] On the supposition that ΣΤΗΡΟΣ is a contraction of ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, Cunningham offered a conjectural explanation of the puzzling particle ΣΥ, which he tended to regard as a prefix to the name ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ—p. 46 of *Coins of the Kushāns*. But Professor E. J. Rapson has rightly pointed out that ΣΥ is really attached to ΣΤΗΡΟΣ, and discusses the possibility of a single epithet ΣΤΗΡΟΣΣΥ, corresponding to some Kharoṣṭhi word—see 'Two Notes on Indian Numismatics', *J.R.A.S.*, 1897.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 7 Two coins	As on No. 1. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 1.

KUJULA KADPHISES (KADPHISES I)

(a) Type: bust of Hermaios and Herakles; copper, round

8	KOZOYAOY | KAΔΦIZOY | KOPCOAOY Diademed bust of Hermaios to r. The corrupt Greek inscription varies on different coins. **S.** ·9.	Herakles standing to front, with r. hand resting on club, and lion's skin over l. arm. Kh. legend *Kujula Kasasa Kuṣana yavugasa dhramaṭhidasa.* In field, Kh. *saṁ.* G. B. Pl. XVII.
9 Two coins	,, **W.** 128. **S.** ·85.	,, To r. Kh. *bu.* To l. M. 1. G. B.
10 Two coins	,, **S.** ·9.	,, No monograms.
11	,, **W.** 96. **S.** ·75.	,, To r. Kh. *pa.*
12 Two coins	,, **W.** 58. **S.** ·8.	,, No monograms; Kh. legend illegible.
13 Two coins	,, **W.** 22. **S.** ·65.	,,
14	- - - AOYAAΦICENO - - - Diademed bust of Hermaios to r. **S.** ·9.	Standing deity, probably Herakles, with head turned to r. Kh. legend - - - [*k*]*uṣana ya*-[*v*]*u* - - - - - *rmaṭhidasak*[*u*] - - - - - G. B.
15	As on No. 8; Greek legend quite corrupt. **W.** 74. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 8.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) Type: bull and Bactrian camel, with name Kujula Kara Kadphises; copper, round	
Æ 16[1]	Corrupt and illegible Greek legend. Bull to r.; above, M. 2; to r. Kh. monogram. **W.** 167. **S.** ·9.	Two-humped camel to r. Kh. legend *Maharajasa* - - - - - To r. Kh. monogram *ṣasaṁ*. Above, Kh. *pa*.
17 Two coins	,, **S.** ·9.	,,
18	,, To r. Kh. *pu*. **S.** ·9.	,, Kh. legend - - - *rasa Kayala Kara Kapasa* - - - - To r. Kh. characters. G. B. Pl. XVII.
19	,, **W.** 148. **S.** ·86.	,,
20	,, **W.** 64. **S.** ·65.	,, Kh. legend *Maharaja rajadiraja* - - -
21 Four coins	,, **W.** 48. **S.** ·6.	,, Kh. legend illegible.
22	,, **S.** ·6.	,, *Maharajasa rajadiraja* - - G. B.
23 Two coins	,, **S.** ·55.	,,

Unrepresented type:

'Macedonian soldier' type. Cunningham, Pl. XIV. 5 and 6. Æ
Several good specimens in B. M.

[1] The various Kharoṣṭhi legends on this type are given by Cunningham on pp. 65 and 66 of his *Coins of the Kushāns*. See also pp. 208 and 209 of J. Marquart's *Ērānšahr*.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	KADAPHES	
	(α) Type: diademed head, and enthroned king; copper, round	
Æ 24	ΧΟΡΑΝCΥ ΖΑΟΟΥ ΚΟΖΟ ΛΑ ΚΑΔΑΦΕC Diademed head to r., possibly imitated from that of Augustus on Roman coins. The legends are discussed in the footnote on the succeeding type. **S.** ·65.	King seated to r. on chair. Kh. legend - - - - *Kaphsasa saçadhramaṭhitasa Khuṣanasa yaüasa.* To l. M. 3. G. B. Pl. XVII.
25	,, **S.** ·65.	,, To r. Kh. *tra.* To l. M. 3.
26	,, **W.** 48. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 24. Kh. legend *Kuyula Kaphsasa* &c.
27	,, **W.** 49. **S.** ·7.	,,
28	,, **W.** 52. **S.** ·7.	,,
	(β) Type: seated Buddha,[1] *and Zeus; copper, round*	
29	Fragments of illegible Kh. legend. Buddha seated in conventional attitude with uncertain object in r. hand. **W.** 32. **S.** ·6.	Fragments of illegible Greek legend. Deity, probably Zeus, wearing the diadem, standing to r., with r. arm extended and long sceptre in l. hand. To l. Kh. *pu.* Pl. XVII.

[1] This type was first published by Mr. Vincent Smith in Part II of his 'Numismatic Notes and Novelties', *J.A.S.B.*, 1897. Of the two specimens described he wrote: 'These two

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 30	As on No. 29. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 29. G. B.

Unrepresented type :

As type (a), but with Nike on the reverse. Æ
Cunningham, *Coins of the Kushāns*, p. 65.

little coins deserve to be reckoned among the most remarkable of recent numismatic discoveries. They add two specimens to the short list of Kuṣaṇa coins bearing the image of Buddha, and prove that the introduction of that image in its conventional form does not date from the reign of Kaniṣka, but goes back at least to the reign of Kadaphes, one of his predecessors. . . . These Buddha pieces are assigned to Kadaphes on account of the legend XOPANCY, which is distinct on one of them, and which is peculiar to the coins of Kadaphes.' The seated Buddha occupies one side, while the other, according to Mr. Vincent Smith, bears a Śiva and bull design. Later on he published a third similar Buddha coin of Kadaphes, of the Zeus (described by Mr. Vincent Smith as a king or god) instead of the Śiva and bull type—Part III of 'Numismatic Notes and Novelties', *J.A.S.B.*, 1898. There was a good specimen in the White King Collection, *Sale Catalogue*, Part I, No. 360 (illustrated in Plate IV) ; I possess four specimens, and have seen two or three more. But all these latter are of the Zeus type, and I think that a careful examination of the Plate illustrating Part II of 'Numismatic Notes and Novelties', and comparison with the reproductions of the Zeus type, will show that the two specimens first published are identical in type with the later ones, and that all are of one and the same type—that of Buddha, and the king or god usually called Zeus, cp. the obverse design of coins *B.M. Cat.*, Pl. XXIII. 2 and 3, and XXIV. 1.

As regards the legends. The White King coin plainly shows the Kharoṣṭhi *akṣaras* - - - - *la Kadaphasa* - - - -, while one of my specimens has - - - *ṣanasa* - - -. The words *Kuyula Kadaphasa Khuṣanasa* at once suggest themselves, and the legend is probably completed by one more word. The new name-form Kadaphasa is interesting. If the name Kadaphes is only another form of Kadphises, and if the ruler Kadaphes is identical with Kadphises I, a view suggested by Cunningham and J. Marquart, and followed by Mr. Vincent Smith in Part I of the *Indian Museum Catalogue*, we have the four different Kharoṣṭhi forms of the name—Kasa (on the ordinary Kadphises I coins), Kaphsa (on the ordinary 'Kadaphes' coins), Kadapha on these Buddha coins, and Kaü on the 'Macedonian soldier' type of Kadphises I—see coin No. IV of Part III of 'Numismatic Notes and Novelties'. Our only evidence is the coins, and these exhibit four different names in the Kharoṣṭhi and two in the Greek.

On pp. 208 and 209 of his *Ērānšahr*, Berlin, 1901, J. Marquart discusses the legends on the coins of Kadphises and Kadaphes. The Kharoṣṭhi *Kuṣanayavugasa* or *Khuṣanasayaūsa* has the Greek equivalent XOPANCY ZAOOY, and means 'of the *jabgu* of the Kushāns'. *Jabgu* is a well-known Turkish word for 'leader' or 'king'. See also Mr. J. Kennedy, 'The Secret of Kanishka', *J.R.A.S.*, 1912, pp. 669, 1002, and 1003. Marquart holds that KOZOΛA KAΔAΦEC is merely a variant of KOZOYΛOY KAΔΦIZOY, from a compound name Kujula Kadphises. It is held that Kujula Kadphises reigned for quite fifty years, and a variety of types is to be expected.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	VIMA (WEMA) KADPHISES (KADPHISES II)[1]	
	(α) Type: king enthroned, with Indian deity Śiva, and bull; gold, round	
A		
31	BACIΛEYC OOHMO KAΔΦ ICHC The king wearing crested helmet and diadem and long, heavy coat, seated to front on low couch with head turned to l.; flames issue from shoulders; in r. hand a thunderbolt, and under the feet a footstool. To r. M. 4. To l. a club or mace. This is a double stater; the type is unknown in the stater size. **W.** 242. **S.** 1.	Śiva, radiate, standing to front with head to l., wearing necklace, with long trident in r. hand; behind is a bull to r., on which the deity appears to be leaning. Kh. legend *Maharajasa rajadirajasa sarvaloga išvarasa mahišvarasa Vima Kaṭhphišasa tradara.* '(Coin of) the great king, the king of kings, lord of the world, the Mahišvara, Vima Kaṭhphiśa, the defender.' Mahišvara (Mahes) is a name of Śiva. To l. M. 2. Pl. XVII.
	(β) Type: half-length figure of king, and Śiva; gold, round	
32	BACIΛE - - - - KAΔΦICHC Half-length figure of king to r., wearing helmet and diadem; sceptre in r. hand; flames issue from shoulders. To l. M. 4. **W.** 122. **S.** ·8.	Śiva, wearing necklace, with flames issuing from head, but not otherwise radiate, standing to front, with head to l.; in r. hand long trident-battleaxe, and in l. gourd and tiger skin. Kh. legend as on No. 31. To r. M. 2. To l. M. 4.
33	BACIΛEYC OOHMO KAΔ ΦICHC Half-length figure of king as on No. 32, but to l.; holds club in r. hand and ankus in l. hand. To r. M. 4. **S.** ·8.	„ G. B. Pl. XVII.

[1] Vima is preferable to Wema—see p. 11 of Professor E. J. Rapson's *On the Alphabet of the Kharoṣṭhi Documents*, Paris, 1905.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(γ) *Type: head of king in frame; gold, round*	
AV 34	Greek legend as on No. 33. Diademed head of king to r. in square frame. **W.** 30. **S.** ·45.	Trident-battleaxe. Kh. legend *Maharajarajadiraja Vima Kapiśasa.* To r. M. 2. To l. M. 4. G. B. Pl. XVII.
35	,, **S.** ·4.	,,
	(δ) *Type: standing king, and Śiva and bull, of three sizes; copper, round*	
	A. *Large size*	
Æ 36	BACIΛEYC BACIΛEΩN CΩTHP MEΓAC OOHMO KAΔΦICHC King in panoply as on No. 31, standing to front with his head turned to l.; makes an offering with his r. hand over a small altar. To r. M. 4 and club (possibly a sceptre or ceremonial weapon, cp. the mace in recently unearthed statue of Kanishka). To l. trident-battleaxe. **W.** 270. **S.** 1·1.	Śiva, radiate, standing to front, wearing necklace, with long trident in r. hand, and leaning with l. arm on bull. Kh. legend as on No. 31. To l. M. 2. G. B. Pl. XVII.
37–39	,,	,, G. B.
40–45	,,	,,
46 Eleven coins	,,	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	B. *Middle size*	
Æ 47	As on No. 36. **W.** 128. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 36.
48	,, **S.** ·85.	,,
	C. *Small size*	
49	,, **W.** 65.	,, G. B.
50 Two coins	,,	,,
51 Three coins	,,	,,
52 Three coins	,,	,,

Unrepresented types:

Double staters:

(i) *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXV. 7.
(ii) Cunningham, Pl. XV. 3.
(iii) Cunningham, Pl. XV. 5.
(iv) N. S. XIV (head in frame type).

Staters:

(v) *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXV. 8.
(vi) Type of No. 33, but king diademed only. Cunningham, Pl. XV. 6.
(vii) As type (v), but king helmeted as well as diademed.
(viii) As type (v), but on reverse Śiva and bull.
(ix) Type of No. 32, but on reverse Śiva and bull.
(x) *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXXII. 13.

All the above coins with the exception of (iv) now in the B. M.

(xi) The unique silver coin. *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXV. 11.
(xii) The unique copper coin exhibiting a bust with two faces. Cunningham, Pl. XV. 14.
(xiii) A variety of type (δ) on which the Kh. inscription is replaced by a reel and pellet border. Known in all three sizes. Cunningham, Pl. XV. 10. Æ

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	KANISHKA[1]	
	(α) Type: with Greek title BACIΛEYC BACIΛEΩN; *one size only; copper, round*	
Æ 53[2]	BACIΛEYC BACIΛEΩN KANHϷKOY King, radiate, standing to l., wearing peaked helmet, long heavy coat, and trousers; sacrifices at a small altar; long spear in l. hand. **W.** 133. **S.** ·9.	HΛIOC Sun-god, radiate, standing to l.; characteristic halo of sun-rays behind head. To l. M. 4. G. B. Pl. XVII.
54	,,	,, G. B.
55 Five coins	,,	,, G.B.
56 Seven coins	,,	,,
57	,, **W.** 128. **S.** ·9.	NANAIA Goddess Nanaia to r., nimbate and diademed; in r. hand short sceptre. Pl. XVII.
58	,,	,,

[1] The strange and extensive gallery of gods and goddesses with their Greek, Indian, and Persian names, which adorns the currencies of Kanishka and his successor Huvishka, has been discussed in various publications, of which I may mention Cunningham's *Coins of the Kushāns* and Sir A. Stein's *Zoroastrian Deities on Indo-Scythic Coins*—see p. 175 of this Catalogue. In the case of Huvishka, however, the workmanship of the coins is so poor that specimens which at first sight appear to present new and unknown deities are sometimes only variations of old types with names blundered and deities wrongly labelled.

[2] Copper coins of Kanishka with his Greek title of *Basileos basileon*, are obtainable, though much rarer than the common type bearing the title of *Shāo*. The Greek type of gold coin is exceedingly rare. In the British Museum Collection are one Helios, one Hephaistos, and two with the deity Salene. No others are known up to the present. For descriptions see Cunningham, *Coins of the Kushāns*.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 59 Six coins	As on No. 53.	As on No. 57.
60 Two coins	,,	,,
	(β) Type: with Iranian title ÞAONANOÞAO *(Shāonānoshāo); gold, round*	
AV 61	ÞAONANOÞAO KANHÞKI KOÞANO. [*Shāonānoshāo Kanīshki Koshāno*, 'Of the king of kings, Kanishka, the Kushān.] King as on No. 53. **W.** 122. **S.** ·8.	MIIPO Sun-god to l., as on No. 53. To l. M. 4.
62	,, **S.** ·8.	,, G. B.
63	,, **S.** ·75.	,, Pl. XVII.
64	,, **S.** ·75.	MAO Crescented male figure of the moon-god, radiate, to l.; filleted sceptre in his l. hand. To l. M. 4. G. B. Pl. XVII.
65	,, **S.** ·8.	OHÞO Four-armed Śiva to l. wearing garland or necklace; in his four hands he bears a trident, goat, drum, and gourd with elephant goad, respectively. To l. M. 4. G. B. Pl. XVII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
66	As on No. 61. **S.** ·8.	NANAϸAO Goddess to r. as on No. 57. To r. M. 4. G. B. Pl. XVII.
67	ϸAONANO KANHϸKI KOϸANO Half-length portrait of king to l., with helm and diadem; spear in l. hand. **W.** 31. **S.** ·5.	AΘϸO Bearded deity radiate, to l., with fillet in r. hand and tongs in l. To l. M. 4. G. B. Pl. XVII.

(γ) *Type: with title* ϸAO (*Shāo*), *in three sizes; copper, round*

Æ		
68[1] Two coins	ϸAO KANHϸKI King as on No. 53. **W.** 257. **S.** 1·05.	MIOPO Sun-god to l. as on No. 53. To l. M. 4.
69	,, **S.** 1·1.	,, G. B.
70 Three coins	,, **S.** 1·1.	,,
71 Four coins	,, **W.** 122. **S.** ·85.	,,
72	,, **S.** ·85.	,, G. B.

[1] The ordinary type of Kanishka's copper currency is usually found in three sizes—the large, half, and quarter. Occasionally smaller coins come to hand, e.g. No. 82. This Collection is fairly complete. It includes the rare middle size of NANA, but the following sizes and types are wanting: small AΘϸO, middle-sized, and small standing Buddha, and the sitting Buddha known in the large size only. Cunningham mentions the existence of a small-sized AΘϸO, but it is not in the B. M. Collection, and I do not otherwise know of it.

Coins Nos. 68–113 vary in the legibility of their obverse inscriptions, but these remain invariable throughout.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 73 Five coins	As on No. 68. **W.** 55–69. **S.** ·7.	ΜΙΥΡΟ As on No. 68. Pl. XVIII.
74 Two coins	,,	,, G. B.
75 Three coins	,, **W.** 245. **S.** 1.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god, radiate, with crescent behind shoulders. To l. M. 4.
76	,,	,, Pl. XVIII.
77 Three coins	,,	,, G. B.
78	,, **W.** 130. **S.** ·85.	,,
79 Two coins	,, **W.** 122–136.	,,
80 Five coins	,, **W.** 67–79. **S.** ·75.	,,
81 Two coins	,,	,, G. B.
82 Two coins	,, **W.** 26. **S.** ·5.	,,
83	,, **W.** 260. **S.** 1.	ΟΑΔΟ Wind-god, undraped and radiate, running to l. To l. M. 4. Pl. XVIII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 84 Nine coins	As on No. 68. **W.** 226–262.	As on No. 83.
85 Two coins	,,	,, G. B.
86	,, **W.** 138. **S.** ·85.	,,
87	,, **W.** 120.	,,
88	,, **W.** 78. **S.** ·7.	,,
89	,, **W.** 73. **S.** ·7.	,, but wind-god to r. with name ΟΑΔΟ to l.
90	,, **S.** ·7.	,, G. B.
91	,, **S.** ·75.	,, G. B. Pl. XVIII.
92	,, **W.** 263. **S.** 1·05.	ΑΘϸΟ Bearded radiate deity (Hephaistos, god of metals) to l. with fillet in r, hand and tongs in l., which rests on hip. To l. M. 4. Pl. XVIII.
93 Five coins	,, **W.** 260.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
94	As on No. 68.	As on No. 92. G. B.
95	,, **W.** 125. **S.** ·85.	,,
96	,, **W.** 125. **S.** ·8.	,,
97	,, **W.** 264. **S.** 1.	NANA Draped goddess to r. carrying short sceptre. To r. M. 4. The name NANA is on l., and reads downwards.
98	,, **S.** 1·05.	,, G. B.
99 Four coins	,, **S.** 1–1·1.	,, but the word NANA is on the l., and reads upwards.
100	,, **W.** 153. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 97.
101	,, **W.** 124. **S.** ·8.	,,
102 Two coins	,, **W.** 62. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 99.
103 Three coins	,, **S.** ·65.	,, G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ **104** Two coins	As on No. 68. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 99.
105 Two coins	,, **S.** ·65.	,, but NANA written ANAN
106	,, **W.** 260. **S.** 1.	OHÞO Four-armed Śiva to l. holding noose, drum, long trident, and gourd. To l. M. 4. Word OHÞO on r. reads downwards. G. B. Pl. XVIII.
107 Three coins	,, **S.** 1.	,,
108	,, **S.** 1·1.	,, but Śiva is without trident, and the name OHÞO on r. reads upwards. G. B.
109 Four coins	,, **W.** 121. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 106.
110 Ten coins	,, **W.** 60–70. **S.** ·6–·7.	,, but Śiva is two-armed only; in the r. hand is a trident, and in the l. is a gourd, or possibly human head.
111 Two coins	,,	,, G. B.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
112	As on No. 68.	As on No. 110. G. B.
113	,, **W.** 248. **S.** 1.	Illegible Greek circular legend in peculiar style. Buddha, nimbate, facing, standing in preaching attitude. Pl. XVIII. The Greek legend probably records the name of Sakya-Muni Buddha. See Cunningham, *Num. Chron.*, 1892, pp. 57 and 81. Also *B. M. Cat.*, p. lxvi.
	(δ) Type: king seated on throne, and deity; copper, round	
114[1] Three coins	King seated on wide throne with back and sides, with head turned to l.; wears a peculiar wide-brimmed hat, and voluminous trousers. To r. letters probably reading - - - NHϷKI **W.** 68. **S.** ·65.	OHϷO Two-armed Śiva exactly as on No. 110. To l. M. 4.
115	,, **S.** ·65.	MAO Moon-god as on No. 75. To l. M. 4. Pl. XVIII.

[1] These four coins of the king seated on throne type were in the Rodgers Collection, and are briefly mentioned in his Catalogue, but are otherwise unknown and unpublished. I think the attribution to Kanishka is certain because of the size and style, which are quite different from those of Huvishka's copper currency. This new type is known with OHϷO and MAO reverses only. I found a specimen of the MAO variety some years ago in Ambala City, and have identified another in the B. M. Collection. I know of no others.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse

Unrepresented types:

Staters:

(i) As type (α) with ΗΛΙΟϹ
(ii) ,, ϹΑΛΗΝΗ
(iii) ,, ΗΦΑΙϹΤΟϹ
(iv) As type (β) with ΛΡΟΟΑϹΠΟ
(v) ,, ΦΑΡΡΟ
(vi) ,, ΟΡΛΑΓΝΟ
(vii) ,, ΝΑΝΑ
(viii) ,, ΑΘϸΟ
(ix) ,, ΑΡΔΟΧϸΟ
(x) ,, ΒΟΔΔΟ
(xi) ,, ΜΟΖΔΟΟΑΝΟ
(xii) ,, ΜΑΝΑΟΒΑΓΟ

Quarter staters:

(xiii) As type (β) with ΜΙΘΡΟ
(xiv) ,, ΑΘϸΟ
(xv) ,, ΜΑΟ
(xvi) ,, ΝΑΝΑϸΑΟ
(xvii) ,, ΟΗϸΟ
(xviii) ,, ΦΑΡΡΟ
(xix) Type of No. 67, but with ΜΑΟ
(xx) ,, ΝΑΝΑ
(xxi) ,, ΟΗϸΟ

Nearly all the above figured in Cunningham, *Coins of the Kushāns*. All now in B. M. except (xiii). Rare types (iv), (vi), and (xi) are much forged. For the missing copper types see footnote to No. 68.

HUVISHKA

(α) *Type: half-length figure of king, and deity*[1]*; gold, round*

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
A 116	ϸΑΟΝΑΝΟϸΑΟ ΟΟΗϸΚΙ ΚΟϸΑΝΟ Half-length figure of king to l., radiate and diademed, wearing rounded helmet and embroidered coat: holds ankus in l. hand, and a kind of sceptre in r. hand.	ΜΙΟΡΟ Sun-god, with characteristic sun-ray halo, to l. To l. M. 5. G. B.

S. 8.

[1] Cunningham describes four different busts of Huvishka as found on his gold coins, which he refers to as the A, B, C, and D types—see *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 98, and *I. M. Cat.*, vol. i, p. 75. This Collection contains only the B and C types.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
117	As on No. 116. **W.** 121. **S.** ·8.	MIIPO Similar to No. 116, but of better execution. To l. M. 6. Pl. XVIII.
118	,,	MIOPO Similar to No. 116, but sun-god holds a long sceptre in l. hand and a fillet, or possibly flames, in r. hand. G. B.
119	,, **W.** 122. **S.** ·75.	MIPO As on No. 116.
120	,, **W.** 121. **S.** ·8.	Similar to No. 117, but name of deity blundered.
121	As on No. 116, but somewhat different style, and name OOHÞKI is written OЧOHÞKI. **S.** ·8.	MAO Male lunar deity, radiate, to l., with long staff or sceptre in r. hand, and l. hand on handle of short sword hanging at l. side. Crescent behind shoulders. To l. M. 6. G. B.
122	As on No. 116. **S.** ·8.	MAO Lunar deity as on No. 121, but r. arm is outstretched, and a knobbed staff, with fillet, is in l. hand. To l. M. 6. G. B.
123	,, **W.** 29. **S.** ·5.	,, G. B. Pl. XVIII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 123 *a*[1]	As on No. 116.	ΜΑΝΑΟΒΑΓΟ Moon-god seated to front on couch, with head turned to r. To r. M. 6. Pl. XVIII.
124	,,	ΜΙΙΡΟ and ΜΑΟ Solar and lunar deities standing face to face; between them M. 6. G. B. Pl. XVIII.
125	,, but king wears a peaked helmet and coat of mail with cloak; in l. hand in place of the ankus there is a lion-standard from which hangs a fillet.	ΑΘϸΟ Hephaistos, radiate, to r., with hammer in r. hand and tongs in l. To l. M. 6. G. B. Pl. XVIII.
126	As on No. 125, but the standard in the l. hand resembles a spear. **W.** 122. **S.** ·8.	ΦΑΡΟ Male deity (god of fire), radiate, to l., with purse in outstretched r. hand and long sceptre in l. To l. M. 6. Pl. XVIII.
127	As on No. 126.	ΦΑΡΡΟ As on No. 126. G. B.
128	As on No. 116.	ΦΑΡΡΟ Deity to r., radiate, with r. hand at side, and long filleted staff in l. hand. To r. M. 6. G. B.
129	,, **W.** 122. **S.** ·85.	,, Pl. XVIII.

[1] This type is the most forged of all the gold coins of Kanishka and Huvishka, but I think this specimen is genuine.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
130	As on No. 126.	APΔOXÞO Goddess to r. holding cornucopiae in both hands. To r. M. 6. G. B.
131	„ **W.** 122. **S.** ·8.	APΔOXÞO As on No. 130, but goddess to l. To l. M. 6. Pl. XVIII.
132	„	OANINΔO Winged goddess to l. with palm in l. hand and wreath in outstretched r. hand. To r. M. 6. G. B. Pl. XVIII.
133	As on No. 116. **W.** 123. **S.** ·75.	NANA Goddess standing to front, radiate, with head turned to l.; sceptre in outstretched r. hand. To l. M. 6. Pl. XVIII.
134	„ **W.** 122. **S.** ·8.	Figure of goddess Nana standing to r. as on No. 97, but name is blundered and illegible. To r. M. 6.
135	„ **W.** 28. **S.** ·5.	NANA and OHÞO Figures of the deities facing one another; between them M. 6. G. B. Pl. XVIII.
136	„ **W.** 120. **S.** ·8.	Figure of goddess with the cornucopiae as on No. 130, with name to l., which is quite blundered and illegible. To r. M. 4. G. B. Pl. XVIII.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(β) Type: elephant-rider; copper, round	
Æ 137 Three coins	Legend, never complete, and often blundered or barbarous, but usually ϸAO NANO ϸAO OOHϸKE KOϸANO King r., diademed and nimbate, riding on elephant; holds spear and elephant-goad. **W.** 245. **S.** 1.	MIIPO Sun-god to l. To l. M. 4. Pl. XVIII.
138	,, **W.** 237. **S.** ·95.	MIOPO As on No. 137.
139 Two coins	,, **W.** 120. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 137.
140	,, **W.** 178. **S.** ·85.	MAO Male lunar deity to l., with crescent behind shoulders. To l. M. 6. Pl. XVIII.
141 Four coins	,, **W.** 200–240.	,,
142	,, **W.** 213. **S.** 1.	,, Moon-god, but name blundered and illegible.
143	,, (barbarous) **W.** 180. **S.** 1·1.	,, G. B.
144 Two coins	,, **W.** 131. **S.** ·85.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 145	As on No. 137. **W.** 81. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 142.
146[1]	,, **W.** 174. **S.** ·95.	MAO Goddess with cornucopiae to l. To l. M. 6. G. B.
147[2]	,, but elephant to l. **W.** 159. **S.** 1·1.	,, G. B. Pl. XVIII.
148 Five coins	As on No. 137. **W.** 211–240.	AΘϸO God of metals (Hephaistos) to l. with fillet in r. hand and tongs in l. To l. M. 4.
149	,, **W.** 103. **S.** ·85.	,,
150 Three coins	,, **W.** 160. **S.** 1·05.	OHϸO Two-armed Śiva to l. with long trident in r. hand and gourd in l. To l. M. 5. G. B.
151 Six coins	,, **W.** 146–162.	,, Pl. XIX.
152	,, **W.** 135. **S.** ·85.	,,

[1] On this coin there is the figure of Ardochsho, but she is labelled MAO. There is another specimen in the Indian Museum—*I. M. Cat.*, vol. i, p. 80, No. 28. Sir A. Cunningham noticed several similar coins—*Coins of the Kushāns*, p. 107.

[2] Coins with the elephant-rider to the left instead of right are extremely rare.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 153	As on No. 137. **W.** 221. **S.** 1.	ΟΗϸΟ As on No. 150, but four-armed Śiva similar to his representation on the copper coins of Kanishka, cp. No. 106.
154	,, **S.** 1.	,, G. B.
155 [1]	,, **W.** 158. **S.** ·95.	ΟΑΔΟ Wind-god running to l. To l. M. 6. Pl. XIX.
156	,, **W.** 168.	,,
157	,, **W.** 180.	,,
158	,, **W.** 242. **S.** 1.	NANA Draped goddess with short sceptre to r. To r. M. 5.
159 Two coins	,, **W.** 129. **S.** 1.	ΦΑΡΟ Male deity to l. with long sceptre in l. hand and purse in outstretched r. hand. To l. M. 6.
160	,, **W.** 173. **S.** ·9.	ΦΑΡΡΟ As on No. 159. Pl. XIX.
161 Three coins	,, **W.** 154–176. **S.** ·9.	ΑΡΔΟΧϸΟ Goddess with cornucopiae to r. To r. M. 6. Pl. XIX.

[1] ΟΑΔΟ coins of Huvishka are very rare. Sir A. Cunningham knew of two—*Coins of the Kushāns*, p. 108. There are four in this Collection. This name is only found on the copper money of Kanishka and Huvishka.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
162	As on No. 137. **W.** 152. **S.** 1.	HPAKHAO Herakles with club and lion's skin standing to front. To l. M. 6. Pl. XIX.
163	,, **W.** 233. **S.** 1.	ΔΠN (*sic*) Four-armed deity to l. To l. M. 6.
164[1]	,, **W.** 241. **S.** 1·1.	OHA Deity, nimbate, with fillet in outstretched r. hand. To l. M. 6.
165	,, **W.** 223. **S.** ·95.	Male deity; coin rubbed and illegible.
166	,, **W.** 80. **S.** ·85.	Deity; coin barbarous. To l. M. 4.
167	,, but elephant-rider to l. **W.** 162. **S.** ·8.	Figure, probably of king, seated cross-legged.
168	As on No. 137. **W.** 54. **S.** ·8.	Deity; coin barbarous.
169	,, **W.** 64. **S.** ·8.	,,

[1] Sir A. Cunningham considered AOH to be another name for AΘϸO, and discussed the point at some length—*Coins of the Kushāns*, p. 133. On this coin we have a figure resembling that of AΘϸO, with the legend OHA. I should be inclined to consider the fragmentary labels in the Greek script on copper coins of Huvishka as blunders made by ignorant die-sinkers, unless there were good evidence to the contrary.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 170	As on No. 137. **W.** 225. **S.** ·95.	As on No. 168.
171	,, **W.** 240.	OPH Deity to l., somewhat in the manner of OAΔO. To l. M. 4. G. B.
172	,, but elephant-rider is armed with a long trident. **W.** 60. **S.** ·8.	OΠ - - -; coin barbarous. Deity with cornucopiae to l. To l. M. 26. G. B.
	(γ) *Type: king reclining on couch, and deity; copper, round*	
173	Greek inscr. as on No. 137. King, facing, diademed and radiate, reclining on a low cushioned couch. **W.** 230.	MIIPO Sun-god to l. To l. M. 4. G. B.
174	,, **W.** 237.	,,
175	,, **W.** 152. **S.** 1.	,,
176	,, **W.** 224.	MIOPO As on No. 173.
177 Two coins	,, **W.** 31. **S.** ·8.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 178 Two coins	As on No. 173. **W.** 227. **S.** 1.	MAO Moon-god, crescented, to l. To l. M. 6.
179 Two coins	,, **W.** 130. **S.** ·9.	,,
180	,, **W.** 78. **S.** ·7.	,,
181 Four coins	,, **W.** 220.	AΘÞO Deity to l. with fillet and tongs. To l. M. 4.
182	,, **W.** 240. **S.** 1.	OHÞO Four-armed Śiva to l. as on No. 106. To l. M. 4. G. B. Pl. XIX.
183	,, **W.** 242. **S.** 1.	,,
184	,, **W.** 69. **S.** ·8.	Deity; coin barbarous.
185	,, **W.** 52. **S.** ·85.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	(δ) Type: king seated to front, cross-legged, and deity; copper, round	
Æ 186	Greek inscr. as on No. 137. King, facing, diademed, seated cross-legged on cushions, with sceptre in raised l. hand; r. arm at side. **W.** 227. **S.** 1.	ΜΙΙΡΟ Sun-god to l. To l. M. 4.
187 Two coins	,, **W.** 100. **S.** ·9.	,,
188	,, **W.** 121. **S.** 1.	,,
189	,, **W.** 147. **S.** ·9.	ΜΕΙΡΟ As on No. 186.
190 Three coins	,, **W.** 225.	ΜΑΟ Moon-god to l. To l. M. 4.
191	,, **W.** 180. **S.** ·9.	,,
192	,, **W.** 230.	,, G. B.
193	,, **W.** 180.	,, G. B.
194	,, **W.** 200.	,, G. B. Pl. XIX.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
195	As on No. 186. **W.** 267. **S.** 1.	OOA - - - As on No. 190.
196	,, **W.** 100. **S.** 1.	As on No. 190; barbarous.
197	,, **W.** 80. **S.** ·9.	,, G. B.
198	,, **W.** 112. **S.** ·9.	,, but illegible name to l. and M. 4 to r.
199 Two coins	,, **W.** 90. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 190.
200 Three coins	,, **W.** 230. **S.** 1.	AΘÞO Deity with fillet and tongs to l. To l. M. 4.
201	,, **W.** 120. **S.** ·95.	OHÞO Four-armed Śiva to l. To l. M. 4.
202	,, **W.** 244. **S.** 1.	[OAΔO] Wind-god running to l. To l. M. 4.
	(ϵ) *Type: king seated with head to right; copper, round*	
203 Four coins	Greek inscr. as on No. 137. King seated to front, but facing r., nimbate and diademed. **W.** 135. **S.** ·85.	MIIPO Sun-god to l. To l. M. 5.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
204	As on No. 203. **W.** 140.	[MAO] Crescented deity to l. To l. M. 5. G. B. Pl. XIX.
205	Like No. 203, but quite barbarous. **W.** 81. **S.** ·9.	Coin barbarous.
	(ζ) Type: king seated with both arms raised; copper, round	
206	Inscr. gone. King in crouching attitude with head to l., and both arms raised. **W.** 172. **S.** ·9.	[ΦAPPO] Figure of deity to l. with flames on outstretched r. hand and sceptre in raised l. hand, as on gold coin *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXVIII. 26. To l. M. 27. Pl. XIX.
	(η) Miscellaneous	
207	Elephant-rider to r.; barbarous. **W.** 182. **S.** 1.	Deity; barbarous.
208[1]	,, **W.** 228. **S.** 1·1.	,,

[1] The copper coins of Huvishka exist in various denominations, but these are somewhat vague, and I have made no attempt to subdivide the coins according to their respective weights.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse

Unrepresented types:

Staters:

With obverses of Cunningham's types A, B, or C, and the following deities:

(i) ΑΡΑΕΙΧΡΟ
(ii) ΑΡΟΟΑCΠΟ
(iii) ΜΑΑCΗΝΟ
(iv) ϽCΕΡΟ
(v) ΝΑΝΑϷΑΟ
(vi) ΝΑΝΑ (seated on lion)
(vii) ΟΑΧϷΟ
(viii) ΝΑΝΑ with ΟΗϷΟ
(ix) ϷΑΟΡΗΟΡΟ
(x) ΡΩΜ (ΡΙΟΜ)
(xi) CΑΡΑΠΠΟ
(xii) CΚΑΝΔΟ ΚΟΜΑΡΟ ΒΙΖΑΓΟ
(xiii) CΚΑΝΔΟ ΚΟΜΑΡΟ ΒΙΖΑΓΟ ΜΑΑCΗΝΟ
(xiv) ΩΡΟΝ
(xv) ΟΗϷΟ

With obverse of Cunningham's type D, and deity:

(xvi) ΜΙΘΡΟ

With obverse of king seated cross-legged, and deities:

(xvii) ΗΡΑΚΙΛΟ
(xviii) ΝΑΝΑ

With obverse of king on elephant, and deity:

(xix) ΑΡΔΟΧϷΟ

Quarter staters:

With obverses of types A, B, C, or D, and deities:

(xx) ΑΡΔΟΧϷΟ
(xxi) ΜΑΟ
(xxii) ΜΙΘΡΟ
(xxiii) ΝΑΝΑ
(xxiv) CΑΡΑΠΠΟ
(xxv) ΦΑΡΡΟ (ΦΑΡΟ)

Copper coins:

(xxvi) Type (δ) with Nana reverse.
(xxvii) Type (δ) with design of king kneeling before Nana—Cunningham, *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 117.
(xxviii) Type (ε) with deity ΑΡΔΟΧϷΟ
(xxix) Type (β) with reverse design of king kneeling before Nana—Cunningham, *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 118.

I have made no attempt above to distinguish between the varieties of the main types, the only exception being the reference (vi) to an interesting coin. I have also excluded probable blundered names such as ΔΟΧϷΟ, ΟΔΙΙΟ, and ΟΝΙΑ. All the above in practically every known variety are in the superb British Museum Cabinet.

Many types are forged, forgeries of types (xii), (xiii), and of the ΜΑΝΑΟΒΑΓΟ type (No. 123 *a*) being particularly abundant.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	VASU DEVA	
	(a) Type: king at altar, and Śiva with bull; gold, round	
A 209[1]	ϸAO NANO ϸAO BAZOΔHO KOϸANO 'Bazodeo (Vasudeva), the Kushān, king of kings.' King, nimbate, to l., with peaked helmet and complete suit of chain-mail, making an offering with r. hand over a small altar; long trident in l. hand; trident with fillet in l. field. Obverse A. **W.** 121. **S.** ·85.	OHϸO Two-armed Śiva standing to front, with noose in r. hand and long trident in l.; behind him bull standing to l.; in l. upper field M. 7. Name OHϸO is on r. and reads upwards. One or two coins in the British Museum show a many-headed figure of Śiva. This deity has five heads. See also *Num. Chron.*, 1892, Pl. XIV. 7, 8, 9. Pl. XIX.
210	,, In r. field symbol like M. 2. Obverse E. **W.** 115. **S.** ·95.	,, G. B. Pl. XIX.
211	Corrupt legend ϸAO NANOϸAO BAZOΔHO As on No. 209, but no trident in l. field. Obverse D. **W.** 123. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 209; name OHϸO is on r. and reads downwards. Pl. XIX.
212	Similar to No. 209, but no trident in l. field; inscr. illegible. **W.** 31. **S.** ·5.	As on No. 209. Pl. XIX.

[1] The alphabetical obverse types are references to p. 125 of Cunningham's 'Coins of the Kushāns', *Num. Chron.*, 1892.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ		
213	As on No. 212. **W.** 31. **S.** ·5.	As on No. 209.
214	,, **W.** 31. **S.** ·5.	,, G. B.

(β) Type: as type (α), but copper, round

Æ		
215	Greek legend quite corrupt; design as on No. 209. **W.** 154. **S.** ·9.	Similar to No. 209, but name OHÞO is omitted or illegible. To r. M. 7.
216	,, **W.** 117. **S.** ·85.	,, Pl. XIX.
217 Eight coins	,, **S.** ·9.	,,
218 Three coins	,, **S.** ·9.	,, G. B.
219	,, **W.** 109. **S.** ·85.	,, but name OOHÞ- - is legible on r., reading downwards.
220 Two coins	,, but with obverse E as on No. 210. **W.** 135. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 215.
221	As on No. 215; barbarous. **W.** 60. **S.** ·7.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ			
222	As on No. 215. **W.** 56. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 215.	
223	As on No. 210. **W.** 35. **S.** ·5.	,, G. B.	Pl. XIX.
224	As on No. 215. **W.** 29. **S.** ·6.	,,	
225	,, **W.** 56. **S.** ·7.	,,	
226	,, barbarous; a mixed metal coin. **W.** 70. **S.** ·65.	,,	
	(γ) *Type: king at altar, and seated goddess; copper, round*		
227	As on No. 215; legend either absent or quite corrupt. **W.** 132. **S.** ·85.	Goddess seated on throne to front; fillet in r. hand, and cornucopiae in l.	
228	,, **W.** 120. **S.** ·8.	,,	Pl. XIX.
229 Four coins	,, **S.** ·8.	,,	

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 230	As on No. 227. **W.** 29. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 227.
	Unrepresented types: Staters with reverses of (i) NANA (ii) OHϷO without bull. Quarter staters: (iii) With reverse of OHϷO without bull. Copper coin: (iv) Entire field occupied by word *Vasu* in Brāhmī characters. B. M. Cunningham, Pl. XXIV. 1.	Entire field occupied by , the symbol of Vasu Deva.

LATER KUSHĀNS

KANISHKO

Type: Śiva and bull; gold, round

N 231	- - - - - HϷKO KOϷANO King to l. as on No. 209. Obverse A. Brāhmī characters, in lower l. field *ha*, between feet *thā*, and to r. *suṁ*. Cp. Cunningham's 'Later Indo-Scythians', Pl. I. 17 (*Num. Chron.*, 1893). **W.** 120. **S.** ·8.	OHϷO As on No. 209, but name OHϷO reads downwards. Pl. XIX.
232	,, **W.** 121. **S.** ·85.	,,
233	,, **W.** 121. **S.** ·85.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
AV		
234	As on No. 231, but *ha* is in the r. lower field instead of in the l. **W.** 122. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 231.
235	,, but without *ha*. **W.** 25. **S.** ·55.	,,

VASU

Type: seated goddess; gold, round

236	Similar to No. 231, but to r. *Vasu*, to l. *bha*, and between feet *vi*. **W.** 119. **S.** ·95.	Goddess seated on throne to front, holding fillet and cornucopiae; to r. debased rendering of APΔOXÞO. In l. upper field M. 7. Pl. XIX.
237	,, To r. *Vasu*. To l. *sa*. Between feet *vi*. **W.** 30. **S.** ·5.	,, G. B. Pl. XIX.

KUSHĀNO-SASSANIAN RULERS

With name of VASU DEVA

238	Similar to obverse E—No. 210—with same inscr.; between feet *swastika* mark. **W.** 115. **S.** 1.	OHÞO Similar to No. 209. G. B. Pl. XX.
239	,, **W.** 112. **S.** 1·05.	,,

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
	With name of HORMAZD II	
Æ 240	Corrupt Greek legend. Design as on No. 210, but in Sassanian style; king wears the characteristic lion head-dress of Hormazd II; between his feet *swastika*. To r. illegible Brāhmī monogram. **W.** 122. **S.** 1·2.	Śiva and bull as on No. 209, but debased. Pl. XX.
	With name of VARAHRĀN I	
241	Similar to No. 240, but king wears head-dress characteristic of Varahrān I. **W.** 120. **S.** 1·4. For Sir A. Cunningham's reading of the legends on the above two coins see pp. 179 and 181 of *Num. Chron.*, 1893.	As on No. 240. Pl. XX.

SUPPLEMENTARY

KUJULA KADPHISES

(i) Copper coin of the 'Macedonian soldier' type. Pl. XX.
Æ B. M.
Also see *I. M. Cat.*, vol. i, Pl. XI. 2.

VIMA (WEMA) KADPHISES

(ii) Double stater of a type unknown in the stater series. Pl. XX
Æ B. M.
See *B. M. Cat.*, Pl. XXV. 7.
(iii) Stater of the biga type. Pl. XX.
Æ B. M.
B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXII. 13.

KANISHKA

(iv) Stater of the Greek legend type with the deity ΗΛΙΟϹ. Pl. XX.
Æ B. M.
(v) Quarter stater of the normal stater type with deity ΜΑΟ. Pl. XX.
Æ B. M.
(vi) Stater with the deity ΜΟΖΔΟΟΑΝΟ. Pl. XX.
Æ B. M.
(vii) Stater with the figure of ΒΟΔΔΟ. Pl. XX.
Æ B. M.
(viii) Copper coin with figure of sitting Buddha. Pl. XX.
Æ B. M.

HUVISHKA

(ix) Stater with deity ΗΡΑΚΙΛΟ. Pl. XX.
Æ B. M.
(x) Stater with deity ΝΑΝΑ seated on lion. Pl. XX.
Æ B. M.

VASU DEVA

(xi) Stater showing many-headed figure of ΟΗϸΟ Pl. XX.
Æ B. M.
(xii) 'Vasu' in Brāhmī characters. Symbol of Vasu Deva.
Æ B. M. Pl. XX.

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14.061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16.718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00

NOTE.—This Table is taken from the British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India.

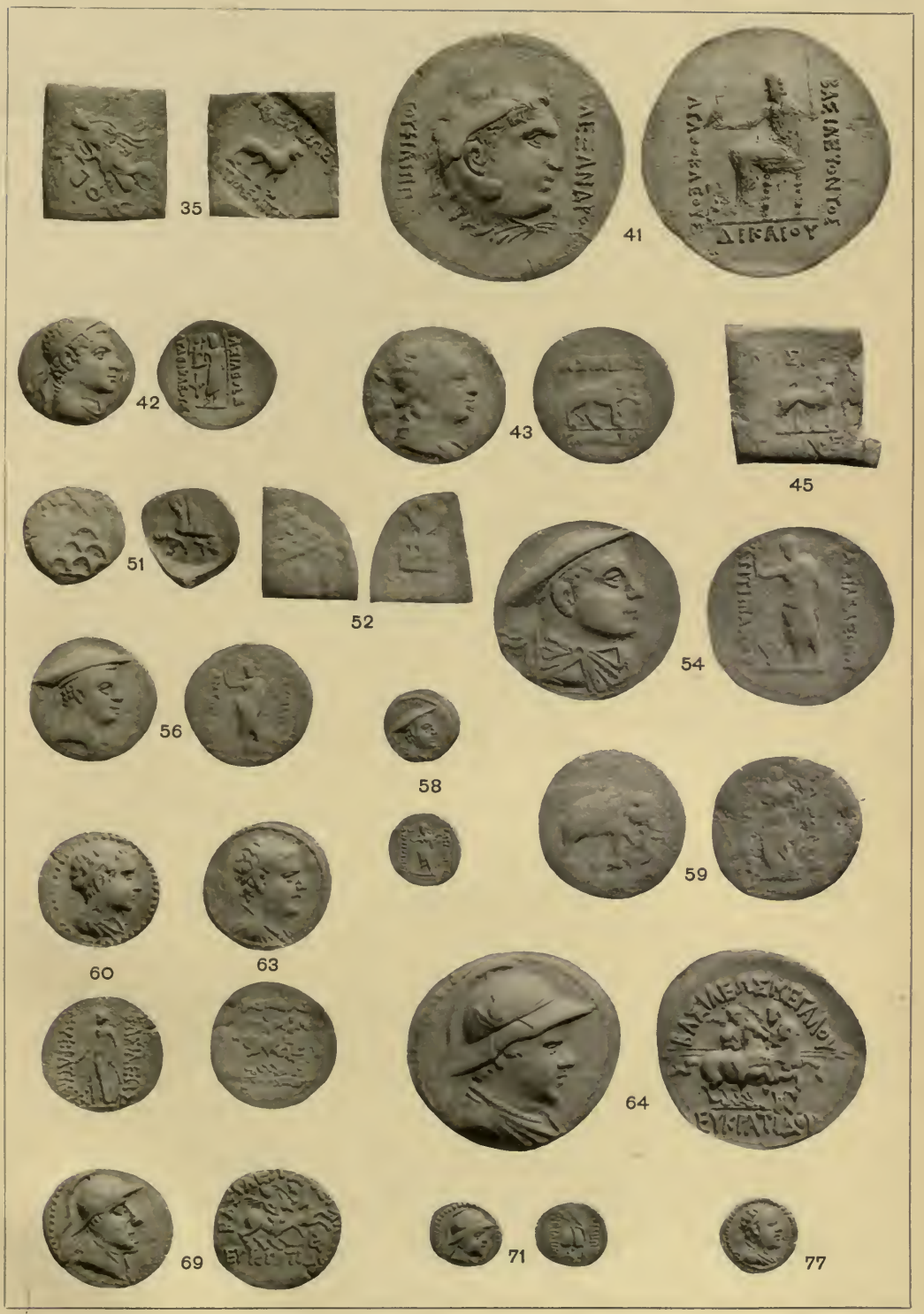
RELATIVE TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES

Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.
·25	6·35	·70	17·78	1·15	29·21
·30	7·62	·75	19·05	1·20	30·48
·35	8·89	·80	20·32	1·25	31·75
·40	10·16	·85	21·59	1·30	33·02
·45	11·43	·90	22·86	1·35	34·29
·50	12·70	·95	24·13	1·40	35·56
·55	13·97	1·00	25·40	1·45	36·83
·60	15·24	1·05	26·67	1·50	38·10
·65	16·51	1·10	27·94		

MONOGRAMS AND MARKS.

PLATES

DIODOTOS, EUTHYDEMOS I, DEMETRIOS, EUTHYDEMOS II



PANTALEON, AGATHOKLES, ANTIMACHOS THEOS, EUKRATIDES

EUKRATIDES, HELIOKLES, LYSIAS, ANTIALKIDAS

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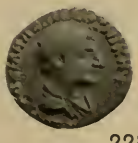

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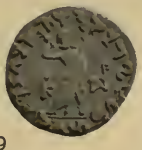
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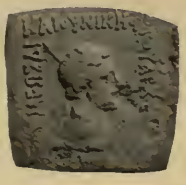

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ANTIALKIDAS, DIOMEDES, ARCHEBIOS, APOLLODOTOS

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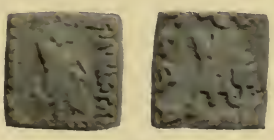
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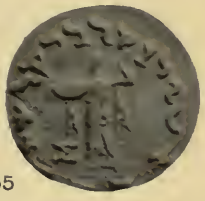
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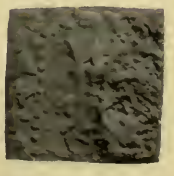
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APOLLODOTOS, STRATO I, STRATO AND AGATHOKLEIA, POLYXENOS

MENANDER, EPANDER

DIONYSIOS, ZOILOS, APOLLOPHANES, ARTEMIDOROS, ANTIMACHOS NIKEPHOROS, PHILOXENOS, NIKIAS

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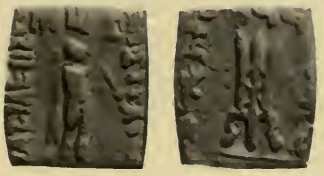
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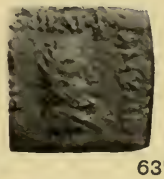

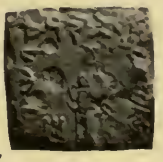
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HIPPOSTRATOS, THEOPHILOS, AMYNTAS, TELEPHOS, PEUKOLAOS, STRATO I WITH STRATO II

HERMAIOS, KALLIOPE, *SUPPLEMENTARY*

MAUES

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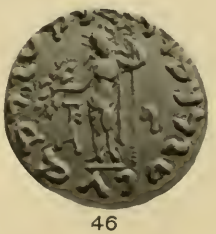

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AZES

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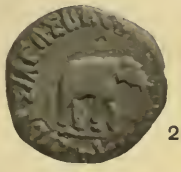
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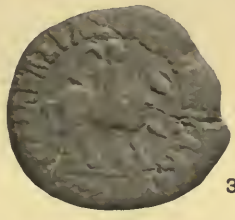
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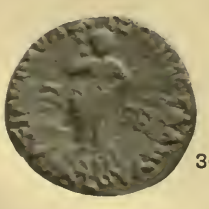
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AZES, AZES AND AŚPAVARMA

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AZILISES

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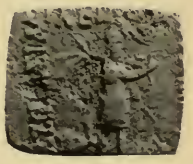
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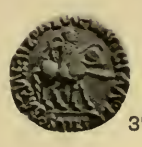

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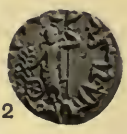
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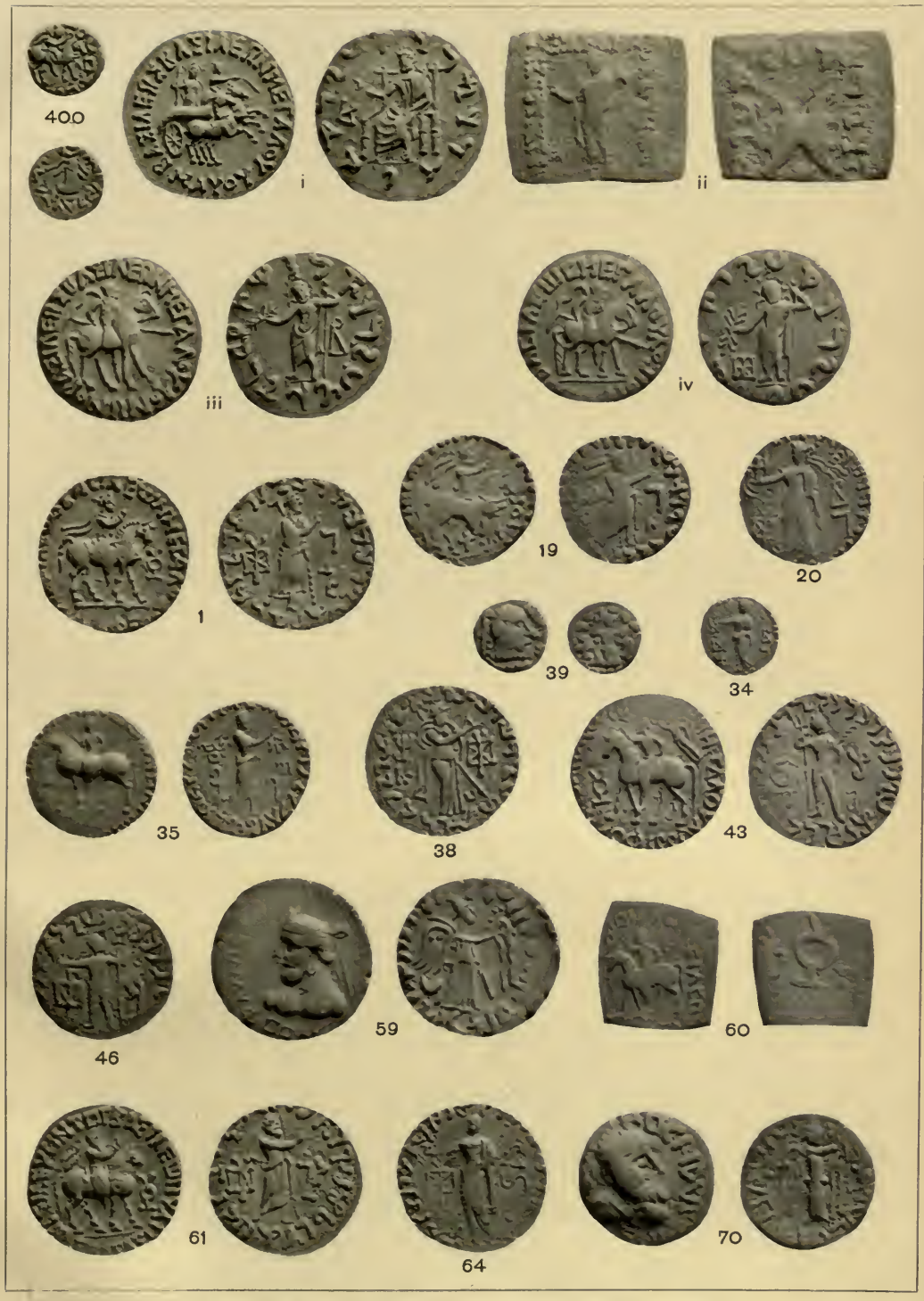
AZILISES, VONONES WITH SPALAHORES, VONONES WITH SPALAGADAMES, SPALYRIS (SPALAHORES) WITH SPALAGADAMES, SPALIRISES, SPALIRISES WITH AZES, ATHAMA



SUPPLEMENTARY, GONDOPHARES, ABDAGASES

ORTHAGNES, PAKORES, ZEIONISES, KHARAHOSTES, SOTER MEGAS, HERAOS, HYRKODES, PHSEIGACHARIS, RĀJUVULA, *DHARAGHOSA*, *RUDRAVARMA*

SUPPLEMENTARY, KADPHISES I, KADAPHES, VIMA KADPHISES, KANISHKA

KANISHKA, HUVISHKA

HUVISHKA, VASU DEVA, KANISHKO, VASU

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